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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Late Military Intelligence.

The several correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, in giving the details of General SMITH'S assault on Wednesday on the rebel works at Petersburg, all agree in pronouncing it one of the most gallant affairs of the campaign. The attack of Friday was also a determined one, and our troops fought with great bravery, although it is reported we gained only possession of the railroad track leading to Norfolk, and a few prisoners. On Saturday three attacks were made on the enemy's works, Gen. WARREN taking one line and pressing up to the last. General HANCOCK gained half a mile and General BURNSIDE maintained his ground in the centre. Our loss in the third and last assault was particularly severe in BARLOW'S and GIBBON'S divisions, and in the Second division of BURNSIDE'S Corps, MILLS' Division of the Sixth Corps, and MARTINDALE'S Division of the Eighteenth Corps, which swept up the river to within half a mile of the town. Colonel CHAMBERLAIN, commanding a brigade in the Sixth Corps, was badly wounded in the hip, and Colonel BREWER, of the 148th Pennsylvania, in the side. One more line and we have the town, which we now semi-circumvallate to its last defence. We are without the details of Saturday's and Sunday's fight, and correspondents differ as to the result of the attacks on those days. It seems to us, however, that the success of Gen. BURNSIDE on Sabbath morning, when he carried the enemy's works on the left of our line, capturing about five hundred prisoners and six guns, was a decided advantage to our troops, and gives our army a position for more successful operations. Secretary STANTON, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says that up to ten o'clock Sunday night no later operations on James river were reported. Our losses on Saturday are said to be very heavy, but no official return has been made.

A later dispatch from Bermuda Hundred, dated June 20, states that the day previous was comparatively quiet. Our lines now extend some distance beyond Petersburg, up the Appomattox river. Generals GRANT and BUTLER went up the river Sunday, and had an interview with Admiral LEE. Everything was satisfactory with the army and decisive results were soon expected.

Secretary STANTON states that Gen. SHERMAN was premature in proclaiming the flight of the rebels from their position. The enemy holds Kenesaw mountain, as the apex of his position, with his flank behind Monellis and Moses creeks.

Gen. FOSTER reports that he has been informed by the rebel General JONES, at Charleston, that five of our general officers in the hands of the enemy are kept under our fire as a retaliatory measure. Gen. FOSTER having asked permission to place a like number of rebel officers, of the same rank, under rebel fire, it is understood that Secretary STANTON has granted the request.

It is reported that the wound received by Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, at Gettysburg, a year ago, has again become troublesome, and he has been compelled to ask to be relieved for a time. Gen. HANCOCK expects to resume his command in a few weeks. In the meantime, Gen. BIRNEY will have command of the Second Corps.

Late News Items.

The *Deseret News* of the 1st announces that engineers Reed and Mathewson, with a number of assistants, have started for the Weber, northward of Salt Lake City, to commence the survey of the route through the mountains for the Pacific railroad.

The Cincinnati *Times* says a poor German woman, whose husband returned from the three years' service with one of the newly arrived regiments, was so overjoyed to see him that she became immediately insane, and has since been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

A Washington dispatch says the transportation interest of the country in its collision with the American manufacturing interest has been thrown from the track, and came to humiliation as well as grief. Thaddeus Stevens' rooms have been in a state of siege by railroad representatives in the flesh and by telegram, praying him to shape the tariff on British rails just as he pleased, but let up on the Pacific Railroad, and the news to-night is that the Senate will to-morrow be entreated to countermarch upon its work on the tariff so far as it has been concerned, and to restore the duty to 80 cents, and if this is done that the great Pennsylvanian will lift his hand off the Pacific Road, and let it go through if it has the strength to get through.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the extravagant prices the public has for a long time past been paying for butchers' meat, is in a fair way of getting down to something like reasonable rates. Our Eastern and Western live stock markets have all for the past fortnight been declining, so that best cattle are now selling at from two to two and a half cents per pound less than they were a fortnight since, and sheep at from two to eight cents per pound less.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the Baltimore nominations, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, for the country to digest the platform and position with reference to them. The result is alike significant and satisfactory. Of the Radical papers, all we have seen, except two, which say nothing, declare a hearty acquiescence in the support of Lincoln and Johnson. In this statement we do not include the Springfield *Missourian*, the organ of "Colonel Moss," of Cleveland Convention notoriety, and one or two papers in the German language which ran up Fremont's name in advance of any nomination.

Important Arrests—A Filibustering Concern Exposed—Mexico to be the Scene of Operations.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1864.

Some little excitement was produced on St. Charles street last Sunday, from a descent made toward 12 o'clock by the military authorities on a coffee-house called the "Union Head quarters." Some dozen of the inmates were arrested, among the most conspicuous of whom was one James Dugan, a *soi disant* correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but who has lately been engaged in procuring, or at least seeking to procure, laborers and mule-leaders for Mexico.

Monday's paper contained the incocuous announcement that the proprietors of the *cafe* in question had been arrested for keeping an assignation house. Likewise alleged that those taken in military charge had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. And finally, notwithstanding the harmless nature of the journalistic version, the public came to the conclusion that there was a cat under the meal, and looked wise accordingly. Some thought the hall in the rear of the house seemed all the more probable from the fact that one Dr. Everett and several well known citizens were waited on in the same particular manner, and are now in durance vile.

I learn from undoubted authority that the matter possesses a greater significance than appears on the surface, as I will proceed to show. Some little time since the French Minister to State was advised through the French Minister that a filibustering expedition was being organized in the city for the purpose of Mexico, and actually a very considerable number of adherents attached to its organization. Of course the parties to the movement conducted it by means of a secret society, one of the lines of which was the well known "Order of Druids," and another the D. M. D's., or Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine. Any others which might catch gulls would be welcomed were resorted to as occasion might demand.

One Col. De Boyden, a highly cultivated Mexican gentleman, well and favorably known in this city, is said to be at the head of the movement, and doubtless is one of the ablest men connected with the movement.

The name of another well-known Mexican, a priest named Longson, is freely used in connection with the persons arrested, but this party is, it seems, at present in Mexico.

The history of this Louis Longson, it is as follows: At the time when the Church party in Mexico refused its support to the Liberals, this priest Longson was elected by the protesting Catholic citizens of Vera Cruz, and refused to obtain consecration as such in Mexico he came here to receive that right in this country. On arrival, however, he betrayed some mental eccentricities which the Episcopacy refused to withhold consecration, and he finally returned temporarily (as was supposed) to Mexico, where he now is. A man's book is known by many of his best friends believe his brain to be possessed of, he is a man of fine attainments, was formerly in charge of St. Patrick's Church in this city, and is, besides a man of large personal influence, and doubtless gives this organization his hearty support.

Mr. Seward, upon the representations of the French Minister, refused to allow banks and to the Governor of this State concerning the expedition supposed to be fitting out here for military operations in Mexico. The authorities replied saying that they understood there was no organization here whose avowed purpose was antagonistic to the establishment of any foreign power in the hemisphere, and were satisfied that they did not deem the parties attached to the society, who are chiefly young men of unmilitary habits and propensities in any respect formidable nor indeed likely to become so.

It is hinted, however, that since this answer was forwarded to Washington some new revelations have been made showing a more complete and extensive scheme than was believed, that persons of greater influence than was at first supposed were connected with it, and finally, that arms have actually been sent to Mexico from this port.

Whether these asservations are true or not remains to be seen, but one thing is certain, that some twenty or more arrests have been made, and there is considerable activity now observable among the military detectives, supposed to indicate still further arrests of parties implicated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

QUITE IMPROBABLE.—The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says Fremont will be tendered the Union nomination for Governor of the State of New York, with the understanding that he withdraws from the Presidential canvass.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Commutation Clause.

Heavy Majority Against Repeal.

The Overland Russian Telegraph.

SUBSIDY SECTION STRICKEN OUT.

The Tax on Incomes and Spirits.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Bitter Speech Against Pacific R. R. Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The Commutation Clause in the House.

Senator Morgan reported from the Military Committee, this morning, a new bill, consisting of a single section, providing for the repeal of the commutation clause of the enrollment bill. Other amendments to the enrollment bill were embodied in a separate bill, which was reported by Senator Wilson.

Vote on Repeal of Clause in the House.

The majority, 100 yeas to 50 nays, by which the House killed the proposition to repeal the commutation clause to-day, was unexpectedly large, although this result, as telegraphed you last night, had been anticipated.

Overland Telegraph to Russia.

The Senate spent nearly the entire day upon the Overland and Russian Telegraph bill. The vote on taking it up was twenty-four to fifteen. Messrs. Brown, Grimes and Ten Eyck made vigorous attacks upon the section giving a subsidy of fifty thousand dollars per year to the company, and guaranteeing all government accounts over that sum. The section was finally stricken out by 21 to 16. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Carlisle, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Lane, of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsay, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, and Willey. Nays—Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, McDougal, Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson.

The subsidy section having thus been stricken out, Mr. Chandler said the bill was worthless, and he did not want it passed. His motion to kill it, by laying it on the table, was lost, and it then passed by 36 to 3—the nays being Messrs. Chandler, Howard, and Lane of Indiana.

As passed, the bill simply gives Mr. Collins and his associates the right of way and the use of forty acres per each fifteen miles of line, and allows the Secretary of the Navy to give them the use of a vessel to assist in surveying the route and laying the cable across the Straits.

More Revenue Desired.

Secretary Chase went to the Capitol to-day, and in person presented to the Conference Committee the bill the House bill the reference has already been made in these dispatches, enforcing the necessity of raising more revenue than can be derived from the bill in its present shape, and urging the increase of duty upon distilled spirits, to be two dollars, to be imposed immediately upon the passage of the bill, although the time heretofore fixed that the increase tax be raised during the continuance of the present. The Committee postponed action upon both subjects.

Unfounded Rumors of Disaster.

Rumors of disaster, predicated upon the President's visit to the army before Petersburg, are totally unfounded.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, made a very strong speech this evening against the anomalous 10 per cent. duty, characterizing it as a monstrous swindle, and almost every section is to the detriment of the Government and to the advantage of an unprincipled Executive Committee, who have got control of the franchise for the ensuing three years, and are using their power to the injury of the stockholders, without building any road or intending to build any.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

TROOPS FOR ONE YEAR.

Repeal of Commutation Clause Defeated.

THE YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

One section in the new bill reported from the Senate Military Committee to-day provides that the President may call out troops for any term of service in his discretion, not less than one year. Another section gives volunteers discharged for disability before they have been in the service two years a proportionte share of the county.

The following are the yeas and nays in the House on the motion by Blaine, of Maine, to strike out the section repealing the commutation clause: Yeas, or against repeal—Messrs. Jas. C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ames, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin, Blaine, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Coffrath, Cravens, Thomas Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Etheridge, Elliot, English, Fenton, Finch, Frank, Garson, Gooch, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Md., Herrick, Holman, Hooker, Hotchkiss, Hutchins, Johnson, Kalbfleish, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblonn, Maloney, M'Donnell, Marcy, M'Kinney, Middleton, Miller, Morris of New York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Myers, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill, Patterson, Pendleton, Perkam, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of New Hampshire, Schofield, Scott, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jersey, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thomas, Upson, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne, Massachusetts, Webster, Wheeler, White, Williams and Winfield.

The following are the nays, for repeal:—Arnold, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Blow, Boyd, Clarke, N. Y.,) Cobb, Cole, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckles, Farnsworth, Garfield, Higby, Hubbard, (Iowa,) Hale, Baird, (Conn.,) Hurlburn, Kellogg, Ingersoll, Julian, Kellogg, (Mich) Knox, (Mo.,) Lan, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, Mc-Clurg, Moorhead, Morrill, Morton, O'Neill, (Pa) Orth, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice, (Me.,) Ross, Scheneck, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Thayer, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne (Ill.,) Wilder, Wilson, Windam.

The section abolishing substitutes was stricken out on a viva voce opposition.

The House took a recess, pending the motion by Garfield to lay the residue of the bill on the table.

Nomlnations by the President.

Hon. Jos. Holt Judge Advocate Gen'l.

President Lincoln Visits Grant.

Rumors About Moseby Unfounded.

The International Telegraph Line.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The President has nominated for Judge Advocate General with rank of Brigadier, Jos. Holt, of Kentucky, the present incumbent, and for Assistant Associate General, with the rank of Colonel, Major Wm. McKee Dunn, of Ind., formerly member of Congress, and now Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri.

Mr. Ingersoll has been appointed to the place on the Committee on Territories, formerly filled by his predecessor, Mr. Lovejoy.

Silas Woodson has been nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice for Idaho, in place of Sidney Edgerton, who has been appointed to be Governor of the new territory of Montana.

The *Evening Star* says: The President and his youngest son, ten years old, visited the ordnance steamer Baltimore, this afternoon, to pay a visit to Grant, it is reported, and see how things are progressing on James river.

The steamer Baltimore brings to-day's papers that Moseby is north of the Potomac with a large force, or any force at all, is totally unfounded.

The Inter-Continental Telegraph bill, which passed the Senate to-day, grants the right of way through any of the territories of the United States to the boundary of British Amerifor, with the usual lines needed to open communication with the mining districts of the settlements. Instead of granting a quarter section of land each fifteen miles, the United States gives so much unappropriated public land as is needed for stations, not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in surveys and lying the wires. The subsidy of $50,000 was stricken out. The Secretary of War was authorized, but not directed, to use the available military forces to protect the lines. It is made subject to prior use by the Government and open at all times to the private and other telegraph lines at regular charges. The rate of charges shall not exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America, for the same service or such as shall be fixed by convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain. The Senate Committee on Elections, has voted not to decide the election cases from Arkansas and proposes a concurrent resolution for the consideration of the House, providing for the appointment of a commission to visit the Rebel States which claim to have returned to their allegiance in the Union, and report to Congress at next session. The resolutions practically exclude Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Gold Act in Operation.

Gamblers Adjourned Without Delay.

CLAMOR AGAINST THE LAW.

Price of Gold, Tuesday, 207.

Caused by the Necessities of Gold Contractors.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The Gold act went into effect to-day. The New York Gold Stock Exchange cheerfully struck all clearings from their list. The gamblers' gold room, corner of Exchange Place and William street, was adjourned without day. There was no attempt to defeat the new law, though a strong disposition was manifested among speculators in gold and exchange, whose favorite occupation is interfered with by it, to exaggerate the difficulties of doing business under it. This clamor was increased by the advance in gold at the brokers' offices. The price reached 207 on the streets, but was exclusively caused by the necessities of the "shorts" who had contracts maturing, and for once were obliged to buy actual gold and pay for it the same day. Of course the brokers had them at their mercy and asked what they pleased.

Important Meeting of Bankers and Brokers.

NEW YORK, June 21.

An important meeting of the Bankers and Brokers will be held on Wednesday, to urge the repeal of the gold bill. Business in foreign exchange is suspended. 266 is now asked for gold.

REBEL NEWS.

Forrest's Victory Over Sturgis.

ALLEGED REPULSE OF HOOKER.

GEN. HUNTER'S MOVEMENTS.

Within Eight Miles of Lynchburg.

Great Damage Done Railroads.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 21.

The following items are from rebel papers:

Atlanta, Ga., June 16.—A telegram from Gen. Forrest to Capt. Adair, dated Tupelo, June 15, says: "There are no Georgians hurt. The victory was complete. The killed, wounded and captured of the enemy exceed that of my troops engaged. I have sent forward 1,300 prisoners, and there are more coming behind."

THREE MILES FROM MARIETTA, June 6.—There was but little skirmishing by the enemy yesterday. Sharpshooting was going on all day. Major Lacey, of the 39th Georgia, regiment was killed. At 5 o'clock yesterday Gen. Hooker's corps made a charge on Claiburn's division, three lines deep, and was repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken, who confirmed the above. Claiburn's division fired 350 times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy could not bring his artillery to bear. The Richmond *Enquirer* says—A gentleman who left Lynchburg on Thursday says a Yankee force 15,000 strong, under Generals Hunter, Cook and Averill were at Forrest Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, some eight or ten miles from Lynchburg. They have done a good deal of damage to the railroad, as was to be expected, but we did not learn the particulars of the vandalism. A train of cars arrived from Danville last evening. The Yankee feat has not been accomplished.

Lynchburg Probably Now Ours

NEW YORK, June 21.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of June 18, gives an account of operations by General Sam. Jones, Averill in Southwestern Virginia. Their force was represented to be 16,000 strong, and formed a junction several miles northeast of Lexington, and it was supposed destroyed the Lexington Military Institute. Their advance was resisted by Gen. McConsian, but he was unable to check them. A portion of Averill's force then went into Nelson county, where they made a raid upon the Lynchburg and Charlottesville Railroad at Tye river bridge, where they burned the bridge and did other damage. Yesterday evening, 12th, official information was received that they burned Arrington Depot, and passed on to Amherst Court House, only 12 miles from Lynchburg.

Later information stated that they were within six miles of Lynchburg.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Approaching Municipal Election.

Change of Government Demanded.

Otherwise Military Will Assume Jurisdiction.

CAIRO, June 21.

Gen. Washburne, commander of the Department of West Tennessee, has declared in answer to the communication of inquiry from Mayor Parks, that owing to the disloyal character of the present city government of Memphis, as well as its utter inefficiency in the management of the city affairs, he is compelled to announce that in the event of the re-election of the present mayor, it is the intention of the military authorities to take charge of the municipal department of Memphis. The General expresses the hope that the citizens of Memphis, by enrolling tickets friendly to the Government of the United States, he may be relieved from the duty of interfering; but expresses the determination that while he commands there shall be no hostile municipal government within his jurisdiction.

The Recent New Haven Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The railroad accident yesterday occurred on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and not on the New York and New Haven Railroad as was stated in some journals.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.

The Career of a Lothario and Thief —A Pretended Suicide.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

"DEAR DAN—I am ruined. Gambling has done its work. I am about one thousand dollars in debt, and cannot tell Mr. Read. You take all my things. When my body is found have me interred here in Chicago. If I had but taken your advice all would have been well. Give these leaves (memoranda of deduction) to Mr. Read. I hope my body will go so far into the lake it will never be recovered. God bless you. JOHN E. WESTON."

The above "last will and testament" of a fancy man and arrant swindler, addressed to his room-mate, a railroad man, forms the text for sensation articles in the morning papers, which swallow it at a gulp, and return a verdict of suicide from gambling. The writer of this article had some acquaintance with Weston. He was too penurious to run any risks at the gaming table, and swindlers of his stripe never commit suicide.

Three years ago, Weston deserted his wife and child in Philadelphia, and came to Chicago. His flight from this city was hastened and accelerated by the discovery of a course of systematic robbery which he had practiced upon a clothing house, where he was employed as salesman, amounting in all between five and six thousand dollars. He found employment in Chicago as drummer for the wholesale liquor establishment of Leander Read, 13 Dearborn street, where he remained until Thursday night, when he absconded with over a thousand dollars of his employers' money and somewhere between he and his confederates, Read's followers moved money which he had obtained in small sums, going so far, even, as to borrow money of his room mate and intimate friend, under the pretense of needing it to redeem a pledge incurred by gambling. The note which he left behind him is a fair indication of his mental calibre. He was shallow minded and frivolous. The low estimate placed by his relatives, we hope that his body would not be recovered, is that and nothing more. A second thought would have caused the erasure of a sentence manifestly at variance with the effect intended to be produced.

Five years ago, Weston married into a respectable family in Wilmington, Delaware, and shortly thereafter removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until he absconded and came to Chicago, leaving his wife and one child in Philadelphia. Representing himself to be a single man, (except to his employers, to whom he acknowledged that he had a family,) Weston soon became a "lady-killer" among boarding-house mistresses, of which class Chicago has many, and his subsequent escape from justice.

Exeunt Weston.

Destructive Fire at LaCrosse, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, June 21, 1864.

A fire occurred in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, last night. The *Republican and Scandinavian* printing house was destroyed. Loss $10,000.

From Sherman's Army.

UP TO JUNE 11.

DETAILS OF LATE OPERATIONS.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

The Army Again Advances.

TWO MILES N. W. OF BIG SHANTY, GA., June 11, 1864.

After halting two days in the vicinity of Acworth to recruit and await the completion of the bridge at Etowah, the army again took up the line of march southward at six o'clock yesterday morning. The have already found the reluctantly retreating rebels drawn up in one of their usual good positions, and to-night the two armies are again fully employed and lying in line of battle. The order of the corps had been much modified since the beginning of the campaign, and was as follows: Schofield on the right; next Howard, Palmer and McPherson, with General Hooker bringing up the rear, for once. General McPherson's command extended to the east of the railroad, while the right was several miles to the west of it; all marching on parallel roads toward Marietta. The country between Allatoona Mountains, which we were now well out of, and the Pine Mountain (or Hills) where the rebels are now posted, is moderately level and occupied by farms, and the march went briskly on till about noon, when the advance had reached a point about seven miles below Acworth, and discovered a few rebel skirmishers. Croft's Brigade, of Stanley's Division, had the advance, and with the 31st Indiana, and parts of the 90th Ohio and 21st Illinois thrown out as skirmishers, the division advanced slowly, halting frequently to await the results of the skirmishing. The rebels were evidently few in number, and retired slowly before us, throwing back now and then a shot, as if to lure us into a trap. The experience of the army near Dallas has taught it caution, and they were not to be induced to throw themselves gratuitously upon works which the rebels had constructed at their leisure, and for that very purpose. Accordingly, as soon as we were within three-quarters of a mile of Pine Mountain, on top of which could be seen through the trees a line of rifle pits, and the rebels moving about among them, a final halt was called, and the men proceeded slowly to form themselves into line. The various brigades turned into the thick woods and began scrambling their way out to the right and left of the road. What had places the rebels select for us to fight in! It is their prerogative, however, to choose their own ground, and they seem disposed to make the most of it. Giving up all hope of a victory over our forces, they are seeking to worry our army out, and thus lengthen the campaign by taking advantage of every favorable site for fortifying strongly, thus compelling us to do likewise and wearing time. We must defend our point till the flanking can be got well under way, and by that time several days have been consumed, and when they find our forces begin to come upon their flanks, then they quietly withdraw to choose another position. This Pine Mountain is a single range of hills simply, running parallel to the great mountain chains north of it, but presents good facilities for impeding a march, being composed of separate summits which command the depths below, and the whole densely wooded.

In the afternoon a section of battery B, of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, was brought up and threw a few shells wildly among the trees, without any effect whatever. The rebels did not fire, but remained lurking in their places. The only casualties of the day were one private man, John F. Hoskins, Company F, 90th Ohio, killed, and a member of the 21st Illinois, slightly wounded. The firing was at long intervals, at last very few intervals. Early this morning the lines had been completed, and immense numbers of axes were then put in requisition, felling trees for the defences. Though the rebel guns came within close, as they have shown through the day, and could have made much trouble among the swarming choppers, they remained silent. The day passed away in consolidating the position of the lines and completing the works, while the firing has been sparse and almost entirely from the Union forces. Rain has fallen in torrents, and the waggon trains, which have been coming easily, and that is the main business on hand for several days. It is pretty safe to predict that there will be little fighting of consequence here—front, at least.

The army was surprised and gladdened today, by the unfamiliar sound of the railway whistle, the first for many days. A train arrived in the afternoon from Kingston, and to Big Shanty. We have rumors in camp tonight that a train of cars was blown up on the road between Kingston and Resaca, by a torpedo, and two cars shattered to pieces.

HOW THE ARMY WAS GOT OVER ALLATOONA MOUNTAIN.

Napoleon says: "The frontiers of Stafes are either large rivers, or chains of mountains, or deserts. Of all obstacles to the march of an army, the most difficult to overcome is the desert; mountains come next, and broad rivers occupy the third place." Although the Allatoona range of hills presents many serious obstacles in the matter of altitude or abruptness, yet they afforded many great advantages for an army disposed to take advantage of the passage of another, and the adroitness with which these were overcome or evaded might escape the reader who did not give special attention to the matter. General Johnston had had sufficient time after his defeat at Resaca to fortify himself strongly in the naturally very strong position of Allatoona Gap, and, expecting that our forces would follow him up by the line of the railroad, he confidently awaited their approach. You have already been informed of the very simple and obvious expedient by which he was wholly deceived, and the crossing of the Etowah effected without loss. Finding that his opponents was not in force in front, and marching south by the Dallas road, he hastily withdrew from the Gap and threw his forces before us as rapidly as possible. Hardee's corps arrived first and began to throw up fortifications which would prevent us from passing more than two-thirds of the way through the mountain range. He then advanced boldly between our entrenchments sufficient to cover the passage of the Pumpkin Vine. General Hooker, who led the way, was able to get over the river before one corps before us encountered the rebels, but he attacked so impetuously with this that they were driven back, and the remainder of the army allowed to cross without trouble. Two-thirds of the way had thus been accomplished without sacrifice, simply by the flanking movement from Kingston. But a third of the distance yet remained to be passed, before the open country beyond could be reached. Accordingly, as soon as the lines were well formed and the strength of the rebel position had been tested, a slow but steady movement of the entire army to the left and east was begun, by drawing back cautiously, divisions and corps from their places on the right and marching them quietly through the woods to new position on the left. But as the rebels continually followed this up, it was found that it would become necessary to choose between a total extension of the lines indefinitely; so the movement was made more rapid, and, at the same time, our line, which was enabled to be always a little in advance of that of the rebels, was made to bear hard upon them, thus crowding them slowly back. A few miles passed over in this manner showed the rebels that we would finally reach the level ground, where the two armies would stand on an equality, and they were slowly sliding out from the cover of their works, abandoning their position in despair, and have taken up that on the ridge they at present occupy. Thus the whole of the range was gained, and, in doing it, our forces had, at the same time, gained another valuable strategic object, the re-occupation of the railroad and the re-opening of communication, which, by this time was highly necessary, in order to procure supplies. Q. P. F.

DIED:

LONG—Suddenly, on Monday, 20th inst., at 8:30 p. m., FRANK, third son of David M. and Elizabeth V. Long, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral at 2½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst., from his parents' residence, No. 206 Penn street, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited. Religious services at 2 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RETAIL GROCERS.

FRENCH COFFEE.

This celebrated Coffee, made as in Paris, from pure Coffee and pure Milk, is now purchased of manufacturers prices, from the prominent Wholesale Grocers of Pittsburgh.

The FRENCH COFFEE is wholesome, healthy and nutritious. it does not require house-keepers to mix Coffee with it, sufficient is mixed in its manufacture.

We have publicly challenged any Coffee manufacturer for 100 or 1000 boxes, the proceeds to be given to Sanitary Fair, Pittsburgh.

FRENCH COFFEE

is the best Coffee in the United States.

The house-keepers of Pittsburgh are requested to try it.

MANUFACTURER FRENCH COFFEE MILLS,
Jel2:2t Baltimore.

WANTED.—WELL ROBER wanted, a man who understands boring a well for salt water. Apply at A. BALLOU,
je22:1t 168 Second street.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE SANITARY FAIR,

The entire contents of the Ladies' Bazaar and Dining room will be sold by auction, this day, commencing at 6 o'clock p. m.

There are Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Boots, Slippers, Sewing Silk, Children's Hats and clothing, Cushions, Tidys, Infants' Dresses, Jewelry, Goods, Jackets, Quilts, Crib Quilts, Oil Lamps, Books, Pictures, Music, Vases, furnished Baby houses, Confectionary, Statuettes, Drawings, Zephr Goods, Scarfs, Cup and Nose Paper, Toys, Baskets, Games, Bird Cages, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Tambourines, Ornaments, Iron stone China in sets, Cups and Saucers, plates, Pitchers, Table Cutlery, Tin-ware, &c., &c

je22 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION IN THE HALL OF THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Committee having charge of the "Old Curiosity Shop," will offer for sale, at Auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 24th, at 8 o'clock, a varied assortment of Relics, Memorials, Heirlooms, Mementoes, Ancient Books, Letters from Distinguished Men, Manuscripts and Curiosities, donated by loyal and liberal men and women, for the benefit of our brave soldiers, who have suffered in the Hospital and on the Battle Field.

Ladies are invited to attend the sale.

By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH S. MORRISON, Chairman.
ALEX. HILANDS, Secretary.
je22.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR RENT,

A first rate BUSINESS STAND and good DWELLING attached: fixtures for Grocery Store, to be sold with the renting of the house. Call at
je22:1t No. 168 FEDERAL street.

From the Pamunkey to the James.

The Co-operating Column Coming from West Virginia—Progress of the Campaign—Grant, Meade and Other Celebrities—A Headquarters Camp Scene—"Old Virginny"—An African Patriarch.

CHARLES CITY COURT HOUSE,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, June 13—10 p. m.

The movement to the James river and beyond it, now being made, is precisely what was intended when the campaign was first mapped out in the event that the battles which it was known must be fought on the way should not destroy Lee's army. That they did not so result is due simply and solely to the incomplete success of the various co-operating columns. The check sustained by Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley, and by Crook further west, enabled the rebel general to bring to his assistance Breckinridge and Buckner from that quarter. The check sustained by Butler permitted a large detachment to leave Beauregard, which met us at Cold Harbor. Such heavy reinforcements, added to the shattered army which we had fought all the way from the Rapidan, thwarted us from the complete victory we should have won on the Chickahominy, or yet nearer Richmond, and has compelled us to cross that stream lower down than was intended. But the plan has been only delayed in its execution.

At last affairs in Western Virginia have brightened and permit a resumption of the campaign "on this line." The withdrawal to Richmond of Breckenridge and Buckner gave Hunter a victory at Staunton, and Crook and Averill have joined him at that place, finding nothing in their way on the march.

If you remember it was during Butler's twenty-one days possession of Petersburg and Richmond railroad that the newspapers of the latter city could not refrain from discussing the extraordinary high prices of food, and the general destitution that prevailed there. They had a plucked, starvation tone, that ceased only with the resumption of trains on the road that fed them. It is the conviction of those best informed that had we been able to retain that road, the city ere this would have become untenable.

Now, after forty days and forty nights in and out of the Wilderness the at first apparently detached and isolated operations which marked the initiation of the campaign are seen to bear directly upon a single focus. The first acts of the drama will have contributed to and heightened the effect of the last. Look to see Richmond approached from the interior much as Vicksburg was, and that right speedily. And if the movement, even so much of it as is already developed, does not raise public confidence in the prices of gold, then its meaning will not be apprehended.

You should see the brilliant cavalcade and hear the tramp and clangor of hoof and saber when Grant and Meade and their staffs, and the whole mounted retinue of headquarters go sweeping by. Of course the small man on the small black horse leading the troop is Grant. If you did not know it before, the soldiers will rush out to the road, or half halt on the march, and point him out to each other, have told you. The small black pacing horse, half a king's Bucephalus, with arched neck and champing bit, and small, alert, flexile ears, and short, mouse-like hair, and great tail carried royally like a banner; whose form is symmetry, spite of the rider, and whose gait is to all paces whose muscles are watch-springs, whose impatient air seems to wish itself in small size—this little black is the horse, and horse that is "all horse," is "Jeff Davis," and Grant is on his back.

The rider sits him with uncommon grace, controls him with one wrist, unconfined by rein, never once regards the torrent of horsemen that follow, looks right nor left, but never fails to acknowledge with a quick gesture the salutes of the soldiers. Your old boy sees, by observant, silent, inscrutable, he controls and moves armies as he does his horse.

The rider at his side is not less worth marking well. A horse is the ideal war-horse, tall and powerful, and horse and rider look like a picture of helmeted knight of old, gaunt, tall, grizzled, with the large Roman nose of will and power, and wearing a slouch hat, the wide brim bent down all round, but not concealing the lightning glance of eyes that are terrible in anger—such is George G. Meade, noblest Roman of them all, and the ablest soldier of the General to whose hearty and wise seconding Grant does not, and the country should not, hesitate to acknowledge the great indebtedness.

The train of wagons has been parked to Providence Church, a distance of ten miles, and is made in the last two hours of daylight.

The locations of the camps are fixed, fires built, and inquiries are heard about the headquarter train, which must arrive before tents can be pitched and supper had. The evening is chilly and the men are glad to get from the pommels of saddles and put on. Boxes and boards are made into seats, or rubber blankets are thrown upon the ground to lie on, and all gather in circles, facing outward, and wait for the wagons. Grant and Meade are engaged in conversation on indifferent topics apparently. Gens. Hunt and Barnard discuss guns. Gen. Ingalls eats a hasty supper in a few minutes to-day and hurry up the wagons. Mr. Washburne, here on a flying visit, has gone to sleep, his feet to the fire. Gen. Rawlins has thrown down as though the day had not afforded sufficient exercise. About ten o'clock it is reported that the train will be up in an hour or two. In crossing a narrow bridge one of the wagons had been capsized, hence the delay. Mr. Dana remarks that it was "evidently a piece of dam(n) folly." Grant rises, steps to ward the fire and says, "Well we have nothing worse than this——." The sentence was never finished.

The correlative to the "if" may, however, be imagined. That it was not expressed was because at that instant the General took a brand from the fire and lighted his pipe, an action inconspicuously full of meaning. The writer, rolled in a single blanket, falls to sleep; at midnight is wakened to find tents pitched; everybody smiling and the fires blazing low. The officer whose tent he shares informs him that breakfast is ordered at four o'clock. It seems just now—as till the shrill-bugled reveille rouses the tented field, tents struck, the cavalry horses mounted, all with astonishing celerity, and again gallops headquarters cavalcade. To day Grant rides his war-horse "Cincinnati," a tall bay, the handsomest horse in the army, and the best.

It is difficult for one familiar with the thriving villages and well-cultivated farms that cover the North to imagine Virginia a populous State. He steams a hundred and fifty miles up the Rappahannock and sees but one village (Port Royal), and but one indifferent city (Fredericksburg); up the York and Pamunkey a hundred miles, and comes to one or two

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs at every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the regular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

No Postponement.

It is stated that the Chicago Convention will not be postponed "on account of the weather," or for any other reason. The advocates of a postponement are the Macawbers, who are living in the hope that something will turn up. They urged in favor of a postponement the chances of making something out of the FREMONT movement, though but few advocated, out-and-out, his nomination. Should GRANT crush LEE, take Richmond and break things generally, it was urged that with him as the Chicago nominee, the country could be carried. This has been the strongest argument in favor of postponement. The general dubiousness of the prospect, and the uncertain condition of things, answering to the season when thick weather prevents a reckoning at sea, presented considerations which, to the minds of many, favored postponement.

But their arguments, we are assured, did not prevail; and the convention will be held on the 4th of July, as originally called. It is barely possible that it will adjourn to a future day, without making nominations. It is entirely certain, however, that the more experienced leaders intend not to deviate much from the straight line, but to keep clear of schemes backed by shallow arguments of expediency, believing it better to be defeated under the old democratic flag, of which they so much boast, and while pursuing the accustomed way, than to attempt an experiment which, after all, falls far short of the promise of success. These men are for MCCLELLAN, and, unless the contingency relative to GRANT takes place, he will be the nominee. Even should the contingency be realized, the old leaders would oppose GRANT, because they know he would not accept. This view of the subject would not be enough to restrain the convention. It would have its work to do over again, for what reasonble man supposes for a moment that GRANT would suffer himself to be made the candidate of the party, whose success, ever since the war commenced, has been prayed for by the rebels, and looked forward to as their principal ground of hope? It is well known that he has resolved in his own mind to permit no party or combination to run him. He is as fixed in this as he is in his purpose to whip LEE. Holding these views, it is now in the character of the man to deviate from the "line" on which he has determined to "fight it out." It is for no gratitude to GRANT or love for his sentiments that Democrats propose him. On the vital principle of slavery, his sentiments are diametrically opposed to the doctrine to which the Democratic party stands pledged in every possible way. Early in the war he avowed the principle of extirpation of slavery as the cause and motive of the rebellion. Not ten days ago, almost the entire body of Democratic representatives in Congress, voted against the simple proposition to allow the people to vote according to the form prescribed in the Constitution, on the naked question of slavery or no slavery. They knew that slavery was the backbone of the rebellion, that it was fixed in the hearts of the people to vote it out of existence, and therefore voted not to give them an opportunity of doing it. For such a party to talk of nominating GRANT is an absurdity; a greater one still is it to suppose he would not repudiate the contact, and refuse utterly to become the instrument of men whose only motive was to get into power.

M'CLELLAN is the man for the Democrats unless they shall decide to take VALLANDIGHAM, who more nearly represents their principles, and has higher claims. It is understood that his supporters will listen to nothing less than the Vice Presidency, in any event—whether the first name be FREMONT, GRANT or MCCLELLAN. We venture to congratulate the Democrats on having this settled in advance, and that circumstances "over which they had no control" have relieved them from what otherwise might have become a perplexing question!

Men to Finish the Business.

In his Philadelphia speech, Mr. LINCOLN, after asserting his determination to fight the war through, put to the people this question: If he should see that GRANT might be materially assisted by sending him more men, would they go? The response was emphatically in the affirmative. We hope the question indicated the drift of the President's thoughts towards a popular call upon the people for men in numbers sufficiently great to finish up the business.

It being pretty evident now that Congress will not repeal the three hundred dollar exemption clause, little or nothing can be expected from the draft. It never has worked well, and we see nothing that indicates that the law will work better hereafter.

Nothing is more certain than that if the President will issue a call to the country, in language that will popularize it, setting forth the purpose of finishing up the business by crushing LEE'S army, the only thing that represents the rebellion, all the men needed will be obtained.

Mr. CHASE pours out men and supplies the Treasury. Let the call for troops be popularized, and there will be no lack of men.

Just Where they Want Him.

When GRANT was in the rear of Vicksburg the rebels were jubilant. With JOHNSON in his rear and PEMBERTON in front, they had got him just where they wanted him. After the same manner, the Richmond papers are jubilant now, because LEE has got GRANT just where he wants him. This is somewhat difficult to understand, seeing that GRANT is just where he has been trying to get and where LEE has been doing his utmost to prevent him from getting. Nevertheless, the rebels are certain that they have got GRANT just where they want him; no more so, however, than they were when he was besieging Vicksburg with JOHNSON in his rear, GRANT was then just where he wanted to be; and we do not much doubt he is well pleased with the position he now occupies.

GOING TO THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis *Republican* is informed by a gentleman who has recently arrived in that city from Colorado Territory, that between Denver City and Julesburg and the Missouri frontier he thinks he met as many as one hundred thousand people journeying westward in all sorts of conveyances. A large proportion of the emigrants were attended by their families, and were carrying out their entire household effects, with the intention of taking up a permanent residence. Most of them were bound to Colorado, and Missouri had a much more numerous representation among them than any other State.

LET IT BE PASSED AROUND from hand to hand until every workingman in the land has committed it to memory, that when ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our President and ANDREW JOHNSON, formerly Senator, and NOW Governor, two workingmen and champions of labor, were nominated for office, the New York *World*, the organ of the Democracy, sneered at them as "a railsplitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the back woods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance." Thus we see that when laboring men by their own industry rise to honor, these new-fledged Democrats have no words for them but words of contempt and scorn.

MRS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, while the guest of General CAMERON, in Harrisburgh, with the intention of visiting this part of the State, received a telegram announcing that her only brother was mortally wounded. She left immediately for Washington.

General Intelligence.

The Germans are erecting a new theatre in the Bowery, near Hester street, New York. It is to have 2,920 seats, and will contain nearly 4,000 persons. A brown stone front hotel is to be built in connection with it, to be finished in September.

The sale of pictures contributed to the New York Sanitary Fair, is concluded. The aggregate amount realized is said to be between $12,000 and $13,000—not so much as had been expected.

The Washington street railroad cars commenced for the first time on that day to run on Sunday. All the cars were densely crowded during the day.

The women have gone into the fields in many parts of the country to attend to planting the crops. In Coshocton, Ohio, the women are doing the work in the fields, to replace the labor of their fathers, brothers, husbands and sweethearts, who have gone to the war. While the men defend the women, the women feed the men.

The rebels are said to have the largest powder mill in America, at Augusta Georgia, and a "Colt's pistol factory" in full blast at Columbus, in the same State. So extensive are the several powder mills now at their command, that it is said they are wholly independent of Europe for that article, the quality of which is pronounced even superior to the foreign manufaction.

Texas dates represent cotton as going into Mexico at a lively rate since our abandonment of that state and the Red river region. At the present rates for the article, one dollar and a half a pound, the rebels with a few thousand bales can procure everything they want in a warlike or domestic way from across the water. The last quotation on their cotton loan was 65 cents on the dollar.

A verdict of $2,066.33 against the Eighth Avenue Rail oad Company, of New York, was given Monday, in the Common Pleas, in favor of a Mr. Mcauliffe, who sued to recover damages for personal injuries inflicted, owing to carelessness of the driver.

B. S. Burgess, Esq., of Titusville, passed through Meadville last Wednesday, on his way to Pittsburgh, with a prisoner who was arrested for passing $100 counterfeit United States legal tender notes. The criminal was placed in the custody of United States Marshal Murdoch, for trial. The counterfeiter's name was Hardy Black, *alias* J. T. Bowers, *alias* Henry Black. He had been successful in passing several 100 notes in the neighborhood of Titusville.

The rhubarb crop in Connecticut finds no takers, the sugar necessary to make it palatable being so high. So the plant is used for fertilizing purposes.

The steamship Evening Star, upon her last voyage to New Orleans, made the run from her dock in New York to her dock in New Orleans in six days and twenty-two hours, including a detention of four hours at the mouth of the Mississippi, or in a running line of six days and eighteen hours. This time has, it is said, never been equalled by any ship. The Evening Star has made the passage from New Orleans to New York in five days and twenty hours from dock to dock.

From Charleston we learn that recently a rebel transport that approached Fort Sumter at night with men and provisions was driven ashore by the fire of our shore batteries, and the next day was knocked to pieces by our guns. The new Ironsides was lying in Hilton Head harbor, taking on masts, spurs and rigging, preparatory to proceeding North.

A few days ago a flock of large birds of strange appearance alighted from a flight over the lake, at Burlington bay, near Hamilton, in Upper Canada. It was found that they were pelicans, all the way from the shores of the Gulf, or the lower reach of the Mississippi. These birds have often been killed as far up the Mississippi as Keokuk, in Iowa, but their appearance in Canada is unusual. Another rare visitor has been shot at Girondiness, Canada. It was the glossy ibis, found in Texas, Mexico, and California, but seldom seen in the North.

The Concord, N. H., correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that the people there are turning their attention to home productions—home manufactures, and economy in living. The feeling of the legislature and people favors a tariff at the close of the war, which shall be prohibitory upon all articles of which the raw material and the manufacture are both in this country, and also a repeal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The pirate Florida was laying at Baracoa, Cuba, May 31. She arrived April 26. Ninety of the crew went ashore on the last of May, and insulted the people, entered their houses, assaulted negroes, and generally conducted themselves as disciples of Blackbeard. They killed five and wounded several blacks, when the gendarmes fired, mortally wounded several of them. Two of the pirates have died.

The Tamaqua *Journal*, a staunch Union journal, was destroyed on the night of the 11th inst., by a copperhead mob. The office was broken into after the outside forms had been worked off, and the entire newspaper department wrecked. The type was mixed from all of the cases and thrown on the floor. The forms were broken and the material is good for nothing but old metal. The job department was untouched. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Tamaqua is in Schuylkill county.

General W. B. Franklin arrived in New York on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon left for Boston, for the purpose of both on sick-leave to recruit his health, as he is still suffering from the wound received in the Red River expedition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital, clear of National and state taxes.

Matthew Davis, a citizen of Warren, was instantly killed on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad on Saturday last. He was a contractor on the road, and while running down the grade from Lanant to Buena Vista, one of the car, ran into another car which was standing on the track, and was thrown off, breaking his neck.

Pennsylvania produces fifteen millions of tons of coal annually.

There are said to be twenty thousand rebel women in the boarding houses of New York city.

John Covode, of this State, has been laid up for some time by an injury received from being thrown from his horse.

Wm. R. Baker has bought the Ashland (Reading) Mills for $30,000. They manufacture cotton wadding.

The Ohio State Fair this year is to be held at Columbus on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September.

Sam Gallow, of Ohio, will probably be appointed the successor to Joshua R. Giddings, of Montreal.

Mrs. Lincoln Visits the Central Fair Late Friday Night.

After the gay and patriotic world of human beings had departed on Friday evening, and the brilliant gaslights had gone out, thus curtaining the interior of the Fair in the shades of night, a carriage drove up to the eastern front of Union avenue. Mr. J. E. Mitchell, of the Floral Committee, and the only gentleman present, was about to enter his own carriage, to go home, pretty well used up with the labors of the day. The identity of the distinguished visitor was speedily made known to him, and gallantly took the place of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. James H. Orne, Mrs. Lattimore, of Wilmington, Del. and Miss Thompson, alighted from the carriage and were ushered into Union avenue. A single light or so made darkness visible. The distinguished guest desired to view Horticultural Hall by gaslight. Messrs. Morris were immediately put into requisition; the gas and water were turned on, and, simultaneously, as if by the touch of magic, the spacious bazaar of nature and art was illuminated with its own known half an hour previously. As it was, the sudden illumination awakened the few canary birds in cages hanging among the evergreens, and they warbled their choicest notes of praise. Mrs. Lincoln was exceedingly well gratified, and admitted the change from darkness to light, and the consequent scenic effect, to be one of the most pleasant entertainments of the kind that had ever come under her observation.

The delighted company, after half an hour's stay, retired to the realm of fairies and flowers, gaslight and fountains.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS AHEAD.—While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organizing one or more powerful naval expeditions against certain southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over. It is, of course, improper to give the number, character or composition of the vessels intended for this expedition, but the country may be assured that it will be adequate for the work it is intended to perform. Secretary WELLES is of opinion that it is necessary for him to redeem his reputation, and he is determined to make the rebel fur fly, so as to save, if possible, his position in the Cabinet. It is no secret that a number of the iron-clads, which have been so long building in the northern seaports, are now available for active service.

COMMANDING TENTH CORPS.—A correspondent says that General BROOKS, formerly commander of the Department of Monongahela, headquarters in this city, has been relieved from the command of his Division in the Eighteenth corps, and assigned to the command of the Tenth Corps, lately in charge of General GILLMORE. General BROOKS is a brave and experienced officer, and a most rigid disciplinarian. In Wednesday's attack on the works at Petersburg, the General and his gallant division took a prominent part, having the centre of the line of attack. In the early battles in Eastern Virginia, he distinguished himself by his bravery, and was promoted therefor. His numerous friends in this city and elsewhere will be pleased to hear of his assignment to the important command of the Tenth Corps.

Personal.

Gov. Curtin has gone to Washington, it is said, for the purpose of urging upon the Senate the passage of the bill which has already passed the House, repealing the Stamp Act, and advance to the United States for the payment of the troops called out in 1863.

The Westminster Church, of Philadelphia, have renewed the call to the Rev. Dr. Irvine, of Knox Church, Hamilton, Canada West, to become their pastor. This is the fourth call Dr. Irvine has received to become a pastor in Philadelphia.

Professor Wm. H. Allen, late President of Girard College, has been elected Professor in the Agricultural College at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

Rev. Herman Vedder has just closed a long pastorate of sixty-one years over the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenbush, N. Y., and is now in the 87th year of his age.

Judge Dent, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, has for some time past been cultivating a plantation ten miles back of Skipwith's Landing, on the Mississippi. A guerrilla party entered the neighborhood on last Tuesday, stole sixty mu es and carried away all the negroes employed on the plantations, and everything else that could be removed. The Judge himself reached Skipwith's Landing and came up to Memphis.

Benjamin Gerhard, brother-in-law of Major General Meade, a well known and estimable member of the Philadelphia bar, died suddenly on Saturday morning, at his residence on Forth street, below Walnut. The deceased had been failing for some time, but his sudden death was not expected.

A Washington correspondent furnishes the Rochester *Democrat* with a pen-and-ink sketch of Dr. Breckinridge as he appeared in the capitol on Sunday, June 12: Dr. Breckinridge disappointed me. Your ideal Kentuckian of one of the old families is of imposing presence—tall, broad-shouldered, large-headed, powerful as a man of physical prowess as well as mental. But this Dr. Breckinridge, whose name has been in men's mouths for forty years, whose fame is wide as the bounds of the country in which he lives, whose champion, whose clear head and eloquent tongue have done much in saving Kentucky from drifting into rebellion, who ruled that great Baltimore Convention as if it had been but a church meeting, who swayed it with his strong words as reeds are swayed by the winds—this Dr. Breckinridge is but a small man, say five feet nine in height, and one hundred and fifty-five pounds weight in his prime. Trim, compact, alive in every square inch, with small hands, narrow face, low forehead projecting far over the eyes, hollow and hairy cheeks, iron-gray beard hanging on his breast and snowy white at the end, short and white and bristly moustache, long and bushy grey eye-brows, dark and sunken eyes, flaring out from the sides of his spectacles, resolute mouth, you guess from the line of his lips, nose broad in the nostrils and slightly raised in the bridge and you have the man. With an abundance of semi-grey hair, ramblingly parted a little to the left of the middle and falling irregularly on his forehead. Always ready, untiring and full of expedients, loving a front-to-front encounter, too watchful to be flanked, quick to see an enemy's weakness, infinitely scorning a meanness, magnanimous to the last degree, vigilant, canny, having much tact, slow to comprehend a defeat, self-reliant—that is the picture of the man as he stood there yesterday.

General Scott attained on Monday last his 78th year. He has nearly completed the Memoirs of his Life, and has given some of the "copy" out for publication, contracting that the entire book must be ready for issue early in July. The General continues to take his usual daily drives, and advanced in years as he is, appears as erect and soldierly, as when he led his triumphant troops to the gates of Mexico.

General Henry A. Wise Promulgates an Order.

We had almost come to the regretful conclusion that the country had heard the last of General WISE, and that the serious features of the war would be relieved no more by one of those resounding orders, bordering so nearly on the ludicrous as to cause them to take high rank in the comic literature of the war, in which in its early stages he so frequently indulged. But we were mistaken. The General commanded at Petersburg in the late attack, and, though soundly thrashed, he lost no time in promulgating the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT N. C. AND S. VA.,
June 12, 1864.

Special Orders No. 11.

VII. To the troops of my command for the defence of Petersburg, on the south of the Appomattox, on the 9th instant, I have, with the approval and under the instructions of the Commanding General, to offer my grateful acknowledgments for their gallant conduct, and my congratulations upon their successful repulse of the enemy. Approaching with nine regiments of infantry and cavalry, and at least four pieces of artillery, they searched our lines from battery No. 1 to battery No. 29, a distance of nearly six miles. Hoode's and Beauford's battalions, the 16th regiment Virginia Volunteers and one company (Capt. Wood's company F) of the 23d South Carolina, with Sturdivant's battery, and a few guns in addition, and Mahorro's cavalry, kept them at bay, and punished them severely until they reached the Jerusalem Plank Road, in front of battery 29, defended by Major Archer's corps of reserves, and second-class militia, and by one piece of Sturdivant's battery, a howitzer, under the temporary command of Brigadier-General Colston. Then, with overwhelming numbers, they were twice repulsed, and succeeded only at last in penetrating a gap in the line, and in flanking and gaining the rear of a mere handful of citizen soldiers, who stood firmly and fought bravely as veterans, until ordered to fall back. Alas! some of the noblest of them fell "with their backs to the field and their faces to the foe," consecrating with their blood the soil of the homes they defended. The immediate commanders have reported the heroism of them all, and the living and the dead, and with pride and gra itude I announce that Beauregard himself has thanked Archer and his comrades on the very spot of their devotion. If they lost killed, wounded, and missing more than the 150 men, they spent their blood dearly to the enemy; if Sturdivant's battery lost one gun, a better was captured and another disabled, and if they lost half a mile of ground, they gained half an hour of time, and saved their beloved city by holding on long enough for Sturdivant's and Graham's and Young's batteries, Dearing's cavalry, and the 40th Virginia infantry, with Wood's South Carolina company, a company of convalescents and a company of penitents, to drive back the insolent foe from approaches which their footsteps for the first time polluted. With the help of God, it shall be the last time. With such troops as all have proved themselved, commanders may well give assurance with confidence to the people of Petersburg. A people who can thus fight for their altars must be aided, supported, guarded by every arm which can be outstretched for their defence. Comrades! their wives and daughters are daily and hourly nursing our sick and wounded; they wipe the hot brow, cool the fevered lips, and tenderly nourish and comfort the suffering soldiers in the hospitals. The angel nurses and the stricken patriots of this patriotic place shall not fall into the hands of ruffian invaders. Its very militia has set an example which inspires the confidence that Petersburg is indomitable, and which consoles and compensates for every drop of blood which has been split at Nottaway, at Withal Junction, and at Swift's Bluff, at Drewry's Bluff Neck, for the defence of the old Cockade City. Let the reserve and second-class militia of the surrounding counties now come in promptly, one and all, and imitate this heroic example of successful example—let it hotly hiss to blood-red shame the laggards and skulkers from the streets and alleys of the city to the lines; and let it proclaim aloud that Petersburg is and shall be defended on her outer walls, on her inner lines, at her corporation bounds, in every street, and around every temple of God and altar of man in her very heart, until the last blood that heart is spilt. Roused by this spirit to the pitch of resolution, we shall fight the enemy at every step, and Petersburg is safe.

HENRY A. WISE.
Brigadier General.

J. V. PEARCE, A. A. G.

The Adjourned Session of the Legislature.

A Harrisburg letter writer, who appears to be well informed on the subject, discusses very fully the probable intention of the Pennsylvania Legislature in adjourning to meet in August. The following is a copy of the joint resolution:

"*Be it resolved*, &c., That this Legislature will adjourn on Thursday, the fifth day of May, proximo, at the hour of twelve o'clock M, on said day, and will meet again on the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of revising and counting the votes on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, *and of passing such laws only as may be necessary to carry the same into effect*."

The correspondent argues that at the time of the passage of this resolution no one doubted that the *intention* was that no other legislation should occupy the attention of the Legislature at its sitting thus provided for.

The very words of the resolution, strongly expressed as they are, convey that impression at the first glance, and it is especially evinced in the fact that all the usual valedictory addresses were delivered at the adjournment last May.

But what has been generally considered a provision for an extra session is nothing more than simply an adjournment over. There is no other effect than an adjournment over for one week the amendments to the Constitution, however, might not seem to be necessary in the resolution, are but the order for the re-assembling, and after that order has been gone through with, any other business will be in order, without the unanimous consent.

Such at least, as I learn, will be the ruling of the Speakers of both Houses when the question is raised. The Governor will send in his message at the opening of the session, and also his hands; he will also recommend the passage of certain acts deemed necessary at this time. There are, in addition, several hundred bills in hands, passed at the adjournment, which he will not sign until certain amendments are made thereto, limiting the amount of capital and land powers of new corporations. This state of affairs will open the gates to a flood of legislation that had better never be passed. But so it is. And this legislature (which is virtually still in session) can come in session, doing miscellaneous business, for months, if it chooses, until a resolution to adjourn *sine die* shall have passed, for no provision for final adjournment has yet been made.

The Peace Democrats are holding caucuses and committee meetings, in New York, on "business of great importance." Part of the business, the gossips say, will be to complete the arrangements for a great "Peace" demonstration in Union Square, on the 4th of July, and another part will be to address a formal invitation to the "martyr" Vallandigham to attend, and "speak a peace" as Artemus Ward has it, on the occasion. Fernando Wood is expected in town, to have a hand in the cancus, and it is probable brother Ben will be there too. Both of these demagogues are candidates for re-election, and this Astor House "peace machine" is but an instrument in their hands to enable them to encompass that result.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Grain Prospect for the Present Season.

We collate from the Chicago *Tribune* the following reports concerning the crop prospect in the Northwest:

ILLINOIS.

LACON, June 18, 1864.—Nights have been very cold and corn nipped by frost. Some corn was frozen stiff a few nights since.

ROCKFORD, June 18.—There was a fine shower this morning, extending over half the county. Rye and barley have suffered terribly. Other crops severely. Wheat not so badly.

PEORIA, June 18.—Early wheat will not yield an average crop. Oats will not amount to anything without rain soon. Early planted corn growing slowly. Rye looks well.

STERLING, June 18.—No rain in this country for several weeks, excepting a light shower along the river on the 9th. The crops are not materially damaged yet, but unless rain comes in the next few days, the wheat crop will be badly damaged.

CAIRO, June 18.—Peaches and cherries are a failure. Wheat promises well. Corn coming forward finely. Sorghum never better. Tobacco and cotton plants flourishing and luxuriant.

WARSAW, Ill., June 18.—There has been no rain here for some time, and from present appearances we are not likely to have any soon. Some parts of this county, even within two miles of here, have been favored with fine showers. The crops in the portions of the country not visited by late rains are suffering, while in the more favored parts they look well.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—The weather has been decidedly favorable to-day, and some portions of the State have been visited by refreshing showers, but not enough to do much good yet.

MADISON, June 18.—There has been no rain here, except a slight shower June 1st, for nearly seven weeks. The wheat is short and thin, and there is poor prospects for that and other crops in this section. The same is true in most parts of the State. Crops looking better, however, on sandy than on clay soils. In the north-western part of the State, and in a few scattered localities there has been rain enough to do some good within the last ten days.

PORTAGE CITY, WIS., June 18.—No rain here for six weeks. Hay is a total failure. Early planted corn tolerable. Wheat is suffering seriously. If we have rain immediately a half crop may be saved. Frosts have done some damage in the low grounds in this county; same north of here.

GREEN BAY, June 18.

There has been no rain for the past three weeks. It is very dry all through the north. Hay will not yield half a crop; wheat and oats will not yield half a crop as compared with last season. Streams are drying up, and some lumber mills have stopped.

WATERTOWN, June 18.—There has been no rain in this vicinity for weeks. The wheat crop looks bad, probably not more than a half crop will be realized. Corn &c., not much better.

OSHKOSH, June 18.—No rain lately. All crops suffering from drouth, wheat especially.

RACINE, June 18.—No rain in this county for five weeks. Crops in a very bad condition, and without rain soon will be almost a failure. The wheat is literally dried up, especially on high ground.

APPLETON, June 18.—We have had one slight shower in one month. Winter wheat, grass, rye, &c., are ruined. No hopes of a third of a crop of spring wheat. Fruit trees dry. This will apply to Calumet, Brown, Door, Oconto, Kewaunee, Outagamies and Winnebago counties as well as this. Outagamie county, thermometer 96 in the shade.

DELAVAN, June 18.—No rain, except a slight shower on the 8th inst., in six weeks. All crops look very unpromising. Without rain soon, wheat and oats will not be half a crop. Not half a crop of hay.

WHITEWATER, June 18.—No rain for six weeks. Crops suffering, especially hay and spring wheat. Corn and potatoes fair.

ELKHORN, June 18.—This whole section is suffering from a severe drouth. All the crops look spindling and yellow, and are already considerably injured, and unless we have rain soon shall not have half a crop.

KENOSHA, June 18.—The weather continues cool and dry. The drouth is beginning to be felt by the crops in this section. Grass is already materially injured, and the hay crop must be light.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, June 18, 1864.—We had a smart little frost here a few nights since, the thermometer on the morning of the 13th standing at 29. Corn is slightly injured; wheat none whatever, as far as can be expected at present. Beans, melons, &c., are seriously injured; fruit not at all, except grapes. The meadows are drying up badly. We have had but three-sevenths of an inch of rain since May 10th.

IROM IOWA.

ELKADER, June 18, 1864—The crops are suffering from the want of rain. Wheat and all kinds of grain will be very short unless we are favored with a shower at an early date. It is seven weeks since we have had any rain.

CEDAR FALLS, June 18.—Four weeks and no rain. Crops suffering. Small grain six inches high and looking blue. Unless rain comes soon there will be no crops.

WATERLOO, June 18. No rain for three weeks. Everything is drying up. Wheat is suffering badly. No signs of rain.

CEDAR RAPIDS, June 18.—A slight rain fell on the night of the 16th. The crops are suffering from drouth. The wheat crop is light.

DUBUQUE, June 18.—There has been no rain since the 19th of May, but the cool weather which has prevailed for three days has helped to keep the crops from suffering as much as they would otherwise. We must have rain soon, or the crops will be lost.

TIPTON, June 18.—We had a fine rain on the 4th inst., that did a great deal of good, but we hear that in the greater portion of the county it is dry, very dry. Late planted corn did not come up, and will not, in time for a crop. We have had some frosts on the low lands during the past week.

MARION, June 18.—We still have to look and long for rain. The dust has become almost inodorous, and the grain and late corn, as well as gardens, are suffering for want of a shower. Unless we have rain soon, we cannot expect much of a wheat crop.

The Celebrated Ivory Crucifix.

Among the curiosities noticeable in the Philadelphia Fair is the celebrated ivory crucifix, which was carved in a monastery at Genoa, by a monk who had received no previous instruction either in the fine arts or the use of the tools necessary for the purpose. The material from which he sculptured this masterpiece of art was a large mass of ivory, which had been lying in the treasury of the convent for such a long period that none of the brotherhood knew when it had been placed there. The exterior of the ivory was rough, and, upon cutting it the monk-artist found that it was discolored for some distance—a proof of its great age—but upon removing this stained portion the interior was found to be remarkably white and fine. The pious zeal with which he labored amounted to enthusiasm, almost to inspiration; and when we look at the wonderful results of his industry, we must acknowledge that the genius exhibited is simply stupendous. The anatomy of this figure of the Saviour is perfect. Every muscle, every vein, is shown in its exact proportion, and in the precise position which would be produced by suspension of the body on the cross. The expression of the face shows the quiet peace of death which has succeeded the long agony, and the appearance of the whole figure, even to the clutched position of the fingers, is remarkably corpse like.

The entire statue, which, with the exception of the arms, is in one solid mass, was carved from the sacred ivory, the crucifix arms were also cut from the same piece, and attached.

The crucifix was bought some years ago, by the American consul at Genoa, for the sum of $10,000, and sent to this country. After being exhibited for some time, everywhere exciting the greatest admiration, it was finally purchased for the use of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, until the Cathedral is finished, it is to be preserved in the residence of Bishop Wood, by whom it is loaned to the Fair.

What the People of Georgia Think.

The following is an extract from a letter written in Walker county, Ga., which no doubt expresses the sentiment of the people in the northwestern portion of that State:

DEAR FRIEND: Times have changed wonderfully since you left this section. Then we were in momentary terror lest the dreadful Yankees should come here, and we harrassed ourselves, as you recollect, over the wrongs we anticipated, and I confess I trembled for you when I learned that you had determined to seek their lines, and trust yourself to their tender mercies.

Well, they came at last, and I confess I kept myself secreted for several days; but finally learning that they treated the people well, I came out from my hiding place and returned home. This was the fatal step. Being assured of protection, I sowed some wheat, and this spring planted a lot of corn, and I never saw a better prospect for a crop.

Nearly all the people who were in the Southern army, who reside around here, have deserted, and are now peacefully cultivating their farms. There has been no bushwhacking nor guerrilla fight carried here for many months; indeed, the people of Georgia discourage such a species of warfare; they went into this contest to either whip or be whipped honorably or submit; they cannot whip them, and therefore are for giving the thing up. There has never been better order in the community than at this time, and there is every prospect of its continuing. I am desirous of seeing the struggle ended. I think we can live harmoniously with the Yankees, for I find them the cleverest people living.

The remainder of the letter relates exclusively to private affairs, and would therefore fail to interest the reader. It bore date of June 8th, and was mailed at Chattanooga.

THE REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.—Our information from Georgia is to the effect that the efforts of the rebel sharpshooters to pick off our officers is tearfully successful—much more so, indeed, than ever before. Most of them use a recently imported Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to anything in use by our forces. It is understood that they cost the rebels about $1,500 apiece for these guns. We do not know the kind of money used, but suppose gold or sterling answers as well as Johnny Bull, from whom they were purchased, would probably insist on good money. One of the guns was captured on the other side of Resaca, some time since, in this way: A sharpshooter rebel climbed into a tree, and tied a handkerchief round his wrist to prevent his falling in case he should be wounded. The rebel was not more than comfortably fixed, before an Arizona Ward fired a shot through his neck and instantly killed him. He hung to the tree until our lines extended to the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Major Norton, Col. Wiles, Capt. Sheridan and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—*Chattanooga Gazette, June 6.*

An Execution in France.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* of the 1st instant, writes as follows:

"An execution which has just taken place at Versailles is very likely to increase the repugnance manifested here to capital punishment. The criminal was a man who might well take his stand along with De la Pommerais and Steinkampf. The murder he committed was on the person of an old man with whom he lodged at a place called Chesnes Road, and whom he determined to kill in order to prevent some scandalous revelations from being made, and to possess himself of his victim's furniture. He executed his purpose with a hammer; and with an art which could only be shown in such a case by one who had been a butcher, cut up the corpse, put it into a sack, and threw it into a marl pit. After having ascribed the murder to the agency of two unknown Belgians—which reminded the Judge d'Instruction of the two bearded men Dumollard used to talk of—he made, under pressure of the magistrates, a partial avowal of his crime. He was found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and as his appeal to the Court of Cassation and *recours en grace* were ineffectual, he could not for more than a week have hoped that his sentence would be executed. Nevertheless he showed a degree of resignation astonishing for such a brutal nature as his. But on the morning fixed for his execution, when the jailor went into his cell to awaken him, his cell he awoke with a start, saying 'Good morning, Monsieur l'Abbe.' 'My poor fellow,' returned the priest, 'your last hour approaches. To-day you must appear before God. Have a good courage.' On learning this the condemned man fell into a state of utter prostration, and a cold sweat covered his face. He allowed himself to be led into the chapel; but mass was hardly over when, in a fit of delirium, he rushed against the wall as if to force his way through it, and battered it with his head so violently that he was directly bathed in blood. The doctor ordered a lotion of vinegar and water to be applied to the wounded parts, and this was being done the culprit attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a handkerchief. The executioner and his aids appeared a few moments later, and arrangements had continued to seek their lines, and trust yourself to their tender mercies.

Well, they came at last, and I confess I kept myself secreted for several days; but finally learning that they treated the people well, I came out from my hiding place and returned home. This was the fatal step. Being assured of protection, I sowed some wheat, and this spring planted a lot of corn, and I never saw a better prospect for a crop.

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Major Norton, Col. Wiles, Capt. Sheridan and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—*Chattanooga Gazette, June 6.*

General Grant in Camp.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1864.

Gen. Grant in camp! Who would not like to see him? A pastor of this city went out for the Christian Commission. He had, of course, a great desire for a personal interview with the Lieut. General. But he was told he could not gain access to him at all—could not see him even. He resolved to try. With three friends of the Commission, he set out, found the tent of the General and made for it. Advancing towards the front he at once saw that the tent was occupied. A person sat near the entrance. He was coatless, sitting in his shirt sleeves; his vest was unbuttoned, his feet were in slippers and raised upon a stool; he was alone, reading a newspaper and had a cigar in his mouth. As the three gentlemen approached, he looked up. "Is this," they asked, "is this General Grant's tent." He somewhat modestly replied, "That's my name." "Will you allow three New York clergymen" soon to go home, to take you by the hand?" "With the greatest pleasure," was the response; "I am glad to see you gentlemen; take seats." "How do you endure the campaign?" was asked. With great calmness he replied: "Finely. I only wish my men endured it as well." One of them said: "I was in hopes to have attended you to Richmond, General, before I went home." To which Gen. Grant responded in emphatic tones looking the clergyman earnestly in the eye, "I expect to go there." While the conversation was going on, the incessant rattle of musketry rang along the air like millions of crackers under millions of barrels on a Fourth of July. Bang, bang, in the distance sounded the booming gun—shot and shell whizzed in the air, but calm and unmoved and confident sat the Lieutenant General, as if in the summer-house of his own

[From the Atlantic Monthly for July.]

THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I hear, from many a little throat,
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute-like note,
The bluebird's slenderer song.

Brown meadows and the russet hill,
Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill,
Are all alive with birds.

O Choir of Spring, why come so soon?
On leafless grove and herbless lawn
Warm lie the yellow beams of noon;
Yet winter is not gone.

For frost shall sheet the pools again:
Again the blustering East shall blow,
Whirl a white tempest through the glen,
And load the pines with snow.

Yet, haply, from the region where,
Washed by an earlier spring than here,
The blossomed wild-plum scents the air,
Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle-blast,
The booming gun, the jarring drum,
And on their chargers, spurring fast,
Armed warriors go and come.

There mighty hosts have pitched the camp
In valleys that were yours till then,
And Earth has shuddered to the tramp
Of half a million men.

In groves where once ye used to sing,
In orchards where ye had your birth,
A thousand glittering axes swing
To smite the trees to earth.

Ye love the fields by ploughman trod:
But there, when spouts the beechen spray,
The soldier only breaks the sod
To hide the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky;
Heed not the storm-clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly;
Nor let them fright you back,—

Back to the stifling battle-cloud,
To burning towns that blot the day,
And trains of mounting dust that shroud
The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep
Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,
And from its bed the crocus peep
Beside the housewife's door.

Here build, and dread no harsher sound
To scare you from the sheltering tree,
Than winds that stir the branches round
And murmur of the bee.

And we will pray, that, ere again
The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their strong-armed men
May lay their weapons by.

Then may ye warble, unafraid,
Where bands, that wear the fetter now,
Free as your wings shall ply the spade,
And guide the peaceful plough.

Then, as our conquering hosts return,
What shouts of jubilee shall break
From placid vale and mountain stern
And shore of mighty lake!

And midland plain and ocean-strand
Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave,
Peace to the torn and bleeding land,
And freedom to the slave!"

March, 1864.

A Tale of Domestic Perplexity.

The London *Star* publishes the following report of a recent scene in a London Court:

"An elderly gentleman, with good-humored face and in a profuse state of perspiration, hurried into court, and in the absence of Mr. Cook, the magistrate, addressing Mr. Hurlstone, the clerk, entreated his advice and assistance under circumstances, he said of extreme difficulty.

"Mr. Hurlstone asked the gentleman his name, which he gave, and then continued: I have come all the way from Cambridge Heath, where I reside, to this court, in the hope of procuring an order or some kind of writing which will enable me to become master of my own house. I am a man of good property, have a very nice residence, and seventy-four years old, and yet have no enjoyment of my health or anything else. I want to have my house to myself, but they will not let me; and I wish friends to see me, but they will not let them come. I am fond of my garden, where I have beautiful melon and cucumber frames, but I may as well be without them if nobody is to see them. I have palantings in my house worth one hundred pounds each, but I am in the same position with them. So that though I am the best painter, the best shot and the best everything in my neighborhood, and ought to be very comfortable, I am very far from being so. I have a servant girl I want to get rid of, and have several times told her so. She is twenty-five; but she will not, and this is particularly annoying, as I have engaged a middle aged respectable person to succeed her—one I like much and could be comfortable with. Other, but whose friends advise her not to come till the other has gone, and the other will not go. Do I owe her anything? No, I do not. I paid her on the 15th of February, and told her that if she stopped after that my sons might pay her, for I could not. Yet, as I said, there she sticks. How many sons have I? Two, each about thirty at least; one is six years older than the other. [A laugh.] Yes, and they interfere with me very much. Do they lodge in my house? Yes, they do, and a trouble they are, for they sometimes get to quarrelling, and fighting together, so that I am obliged to interfere, and tell them that if it comes to that they must fight me first. I try to conciliate them all I can, but it's of little use. I have a large water-butt in use for years, but neither of them will clean it out, though they know I am particularly careful as to purity of water. They have broke my garden roller, too; and, what is worse, will not let a man come to mend it. One of my tenants has cleared everything out of the house, and run away from me, owing me rent; and the annoying thing is, I am advised not to ask the man for my money, or he will not give up the key he detains. And, as I know, would be a further loss; for I cannot get a fresh tenant unless I can open the door to let him in—at least, it would not be of any use getting one. I have applied about my affairs to one of the country magistrates. He acknowledged my sons were unjustified in what they did; and I also applied to the policeman who acts as inspector at the station house. He told me that he could not act or interfere without an authorization, but that if the magistrates at Worship street gave him a written order he would do it immediately. So you see I have come for the order if the magistrate or you will give me one.

"Mr. Hurlstone assured the applicant that the magistrate could not do so, neither had he power to interfere with his sons under the circumstances stated. If they assaulted him, the law would of course protect him. The case of the servant was different; if all he had stated was a fact, he had the law in his own hands: could pay whatever might be due to her, and turn her from his house if he thought fit.

"The gentleman said he would have much preferred a written order or paper of some kind, but even in its absence he was glad to find that he was so far empowered by the law, and felt exceedingly obliged for the attention shown to him."

Life in the South.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a long letter from a gentleman in the South, whose name and address are suppressed for prudential reasons, addressed to his mother in Buffalo, giving a glowing picture of the condition of the place of his residence, said to be an important city of the South. The following are extracts:

"I think it would be hard for a northern man to realize the difficulty of living as a Union man in the south. I know a Unionist who is now in Colonel in the Confederate service, and is likely to be promoted to the position of Brigadier General. All alike are carried forward by the irresistible wave of civil war. The death grips is at the throat of every man, and only between the ages of seventeen and fifty. The teeth of our political hyenas will never be loosed till they have fastened in the throats. There is no such thing as rest for the North till it has swept all opposition to the legally constituted authority out of existence; and I hope that no man, calling himself a man, will come in any other way. How much these are sacrificing who have not been driven into the army, each one knows himself, but he does not tell his neighbor.

"Perhaps it would be interesting for you to know how we all live here, the prices of things &c. I will give you the prices in (Confederate currency) of provisions as they might have been bought yesterday, the 30th day of April, 1864: Butter, $5 per pound; lard, $4 00@4 50; flour $220@250 per barrel; rice, $45 to $50 per hundred; meal, 75 per bushel; bacon, $3 50@4 per pound; fresh beef, $2 50@3 per pound; fresh pork, $3 50@4 00; dried apples or peaches, $5 per pound; green peas, in shell, $2 50 per quart; strawberries per quart, with stems off, cash price heard of, $3 to 5; and all other things in the eating line in proportion. Tea is said to be $65 per pound; coffee, $20 00.

"A very common dress coat sells for $350, and from that up to $1,000. A thin summer coat will cost from $30 to $100, such as you can get in Buffalo for $1,50. A shirt can now be obtained for $50. I have two of my own vests, a pair of pantaloons, and two pairs of shoes now in three years. The shoes, one pair of them, I got two years ago, for $25. Subsequently I had them mended, and paid $40. I am wearing my last coat, and it is getting unmendable. Mary and the children are yet tolerably well off; but clothes will cost them, I am told by one $12 per yard, which is called cheap, as it is not as high as $18. A neighbor of ours sold a silk dress pattern yesterday for $600, which will buy just 150 pounds of pork, or six pairs of ladies' shoes.

"You ask how we live. The answer is, *principally on corn meal!* I have each month a little over $800, and you can readily calculate the luxuries we are able to buy. I give sixty cents a day for a quart of milk, but the milkmen ask one dollar. Why don't you keep a cow and pigs? you say. A cow which will give twelve quarts of milk will cost from $600 to $1,000, and is likely to be stolen by hungry soldiers the first night you get one. A dozen eggs have been stolen recently in our neighborhood. I am going to try the pigs—twenty-five dollars each when six weeks old—but expect to have them taken. I have a reasonable garden—about an acre-and-a-half of corn, an acre of sweet potatoes, and one hill of Irish potatoes, the seed costing at the rate of one hundred dollars per hill! Why don't you raise more? you say, and get rich? Ah! After working on them all spring, some morning, when about half grown, you would look where your potatoes had been, and find dead vines to reward your labor."

A MAMMOTH REGIMENT.—The Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Col. J. J. Morrison, headquarters Yorktown, Va., is understood to be the largest regiment ever recruited in the United states. It has detachments at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gloucester Point, Shermanton, Hancock, with One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York volunteers, First New York Mounted Rifles, Eighty-fifth New York volunteers, Light Batteries United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac, and electric telegraph—the whole numbering 2,928 men and 49 officers. This account is taken from the figures in the Adjutant-General's Office.

It is generally believed among the members of Congress that that body will adjourn in about ten days. The House will sit for business every night, and probably the Senate also. The most important bills pending are the Tariff and Revenue bills.

Pat's Adventure with a Wild Bullock.

The following is from Col. Campbell's *Indian Journals*:

This morning, after a sharp gallop, I succeeded in heading a fine, active young bullock, before he could get into cover, and drove him back toward the road, where he arrived in a considerably blown that the men of the guard, who immediately surrounded him, had little difficulty in securing him, by casting a slip-knot over his horns. Two men dragging in front, and two others picking him with their bayonets behind, urged the unwilling captive toward the wagon—an operation which he submitted to with tolerable resignation. But when he found himself surrounded by some twenty red-coated "Feringees," all shouting like fiends, and found that these unbelieving Kaffers—"may their heads be defiled"—were resolved upon attaching his sacred carcass to an unclean baggage wagon, he became something more than wroth, and plunged, and kicked, and bolted, and bellowed, till his captors were either knocked over or lost their hold; and away he went through the crowd, knocking the men right and left like ninepins. One of them, (a man of my company) in his hurry to escape, tumbled, neck and crop, into a prickly bush; the enraged bullock, taking advantage of his position, charged him savagely, and was just on the point of goring him, when I fortunately laid hold of the rope, which was still attached to his horns, and taking a turn round the stem of a tree, brought him up with a jerk that almost threw him on his side. So far, so good. But still poor Pat Malony was in anything but an enviable position. There he lay, in the midst of the bush, extended on his back like a spread eagle, and so entangled that he could do nothing but kick—which he did frantically—while the bullock by this time thoroughly savage, kept bellowing and butting him, with six inches of the pit of his stomach—a tender and ticklish spot—which Pat protected as well as he could by drawing it in at each thrust of the horns, till it nearly touched his backbone, and kicking out like a maniac. "Ah, murther, murther!" shouted Pat, bellowing almost as loud as the bullock; "sure it's kilt I am entirely! Ah, you devil, be aisy now! Arrah, captain dear, for the love of the blessed Virgin, hould on, or the baste's into me, as sure as the devil's in Dublin." The scene was so absurdly ludicrous that, although I expected every moment the rope would give way, and the bullock's horns be in the midst of poor Pat's trembling viscera, I could not restat roaring with laughter. Fortunately for him the rope held fast. Pat finding that the bullock was secured, recovered his presence of mind, and after a desperate struggle regained his legs, and forced his way through the bush. I "let go by the run," and away went the bullock, rope and all, into the jungle, as if a legion of devils had possessed him. "And the devil go wid him," shouted Pat, wiping the dust and perspiration from his face.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscribers intend to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je8tom Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloons.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.
Je4-cm

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. KELT,
je 18-3w Diamond Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lisbon street 226 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

JAMES S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq., a new two-storied brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash Houses, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jel7-3w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on Peebles road, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of BISSELL & CO.,
je16-2w Fifth avenue and Cherry street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three stratas of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, in the county of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated

RED SPRINGS,

situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jel2-w

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, four miles from Greensburgh, on the Philadelphia Pike, which is in good condition at all seasons of the year. The place is under good fence, well watered, with never failing springs, and good orchard grafting, and timber. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, with back and front porches, good well of water, spring and spring-house, frame barn and sheds, good garden of small fruit, beautiful lawn in front of house, under good fence, with a choice lot of shrubbery, a young and thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit of eighty trees, now bearing. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. There is coal near the place. Will be sold for cash at a bargain if applied for soon, or on reasonable terms on time.

Apply at the real estate and insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
jul6-2w Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to C. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my28:1m No. 127 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my21f 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For Sale, the beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a large and well finished DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, Ice House, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for obtaining

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. G. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offered	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	60¼		May 5
50	Citizens	—	60¼		" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	67¾		" 5
50	Allegheny	—	55¾		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	60¾		" 4
50	Iron City	—	94¾		" 5
50	M & M	—	55		" 4
50	First National	110	—		$3.75
50	Second National	110	—		—
50	Third National	110	—		—
50	First National, Ally	110	—		—
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾		" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61		June $6.00
42	Western	—	68¾		May $2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—		$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	51¾	" $4.00
20	Pittsburgh	34	—		—
25	Allegheny	25¾	—		—
25	People's	28	—	28¾	—
50	Penn	—	65		—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	27¾	—
25	St. Clair Street	40	—		—
50	Bland & Ewart	—	—	50	—
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		—
25	Birmingham	—	—	21¾	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	15	—	14¾	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	—	17		—
50	Steubenville	13	15¾	14¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	⅛	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	60	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25	Allegheny	38	—	38	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27		—
25	Ardesco	—	11		—
	BONDS.				
82	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	83	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 4's	—	—	66¾	—
	Allegheny V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg.	95	—		—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	92	97
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—

TUESDAY, June 21.

It seams absurd to exteitain any fears of the loan market becoming stringent. Ordinary causes do not produce the same effects as formerly, for the reason that the volume of currency is so immensely augmented that it is measurably beyond their influence. Yesterday's New York *Post* says: "There is a general apprehension that the loan market will be more stringent. The causes of this apprehension are two. First, the payment of forty-two million into the sub-Treasury on account of the new loan. The other reason is the rapid contraction of the currency, fifty-six million of which have been withdrawn. Regarding this second point, we are favored by Mr. Chase with a copy of the following telegram which he has just received from Mr. Chase:

"WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864.

"The present aggregate of the public debt, including all legal tenders, notes and unpaid requisitions, amounts to $715,398,168 88. The interest-bearing legal-tender notes which have been withdrawn amount to $38,880,700. The ordinary legal tender notes which have been withdrawn and placed in reserve amount to $17,258,872."

This statement shows that the current of the circulation has been considerably diminished, and that no less than $56,149,572 of these notes have been withdrawn. This statement shows the actual present state of the debt and circulation. Of course it will be necessary to substitute for a portion of these 5 per cent. legal-tenders the new issue of 6 per cent. compound-interest-bearing notes.

—According to Monday's *Tribune*, the money market was better supplied at 7 per cent. since the Secretary of the Treasury refused to accept any bids under 104. There is no great demand for money by Stock houses, as buyers for an advance are not encouraged by brokers to operate largely, and are required to keep heavy margins. The new loan is selling in lots over the counter at 106¼, and is in good demand at that rate, to the chagrin of those noisy friends of the Government who have at last shown their true character and value, by making the lowest bids for the Federal Loan. A large advance could be had for the remainder, but it will not be offered anywhere immediately. The loan will sell higher at an early day, and not stop at less than 108.

Stocks remain in demand, and prices steadily tend downward. There is no powerful party moving for an advance, but, on the other hand, a disposition is shown by successful speculators on the bull side to close up and put their profits into more solid property than railroad shares.

—The Philadelphia *News*, of Monday, says: The Gold market is rather stationary, and the selling rate on Saturday, at the close of the day's business, was 95 premium. The effect that Mr. Hooper's Gold Bill, which, we presume, has been signed by the President, is likely to have on the gamblers, is tritely illustrated by the following telegraphic dispatch, which is said to have been sent over the wires to New York on the day the bill passed the House of Representatives:

"Hooper Sold—Brokers on a Bender. Instead of Gold, they are selling Legal Tender."

—The price of gold in the forenoon of Monday, in New York, was 1956@195⅝ per cent. The shipments by that day's steamers to Europe and Havana amount to $1,413 190, making for the week $1,885,663. At 3 o'clock the price of gold was up to 196@196¼ per cent.

—The banks at Memphis, Tennessee, are buying the notes of the old Tennessee banks at the following rates:

Bills of the denomination of $5 and upward on the Union and Planters' Bank were bought at 75@80; Bank of Tennessee, 45@50; Bank of Chattanooga, 25@30, and West Tennessee, 50 @55.

Southern money, viz: All so considered solvent banks of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, from 33 to 35 cents, though not so firm.

—The Washington *Chronicle* has the following account of the counterfeit Treasury notes:

"There have been received at the office of the United States Treasurer government notes of the denominations of fifties and tens, which have been altered, the former to hundreds and the latter f om ones, by splitting the numbers on the backs of the fractional currency and substituting them for the numbers originally on the larger notes. These notes thus changed have come in considerable numbers to the office of the United States Treasurer, General spinner, and doubtless many of them are in circulation among the people. The substitution, however, is not very skillfully made, and a critical examination clearly discovers the fraud. The public are cautioned against receiving or passing the notes thus changed, as the penalties attached to counterfeiting will be rigidly enforced.

"As the notes retain doubts as to the genuineness of the postal currency, those who observe the following facts can readily distinguish between a counterfeit and a *bona fide* note.

"As counterfeiters are obliged to wet-print their imitations on account of the tremendous machinery that is requisite for dry printing, all counterfeits are smoother in the go-utines, and the heads on the front are not so well executed. These are difference s readily observable, so that no one need entertain doubts in receiving or passing notes of the fractional currency."

The Wool Trade.

The Eastern wool markets have been in an excited condition for some days past—closing last week with an advance on all better grades of from 10 to 15c; and the organs that have been advising an extensive purchase on the part of manufacturers in buying at rates that have been prevailing, now talk of the folly that has been exhibited in not buying largely at the comparatively low prices here to fore ruling. We like that term of "comparatively low prices," for it expresses exactly the position that Wool has held for the past twelve months; and if manufacturers find themselves now in hot water because of their following the advice of the "comparatively low price" organs, they must take it in running gently. They ought to have been able to see that there was no reason upon which the idea that the prices of the new clip would fall below those paid for the last Necessity is a stern, unflinching ruler, having quite as much to do with the Wool market as have tariffs and gold; and the necessity for all the Wool we can raise and import is as imperative this year as it was last, and perhaps a little more so. Of course with this necessity all lost the influence of the proposed tariff and the rates of duty of the changes; and wool growers and wool en manufacturers may look for prices above those now prevailing. The new clip will move slowly, unless buyers over the field prepared to pay well for all they get.

We hear of some contracts for small lots of not over their skin Wools in various parts of Northern Ohio at 75c, but these are made with men who are not "posted," and who have but little to sel—blanket lots that are being picked up by local buyers, from men who depend upon the few fleeces they have for sale to supply their current necessities for change. No offers have yet been made, so far as we hear, to those who will have larger lots and who see "the lay of the land."—*Ohio Farmer.*

Crops in Wisconsin.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 18th contains extracts from about twenty diff rent Wiscon in newspapers, going to show that there will probably be a great failure of crops in that state. Nearly every where the drought has been severe; in some portions of the State the frost has done great damage, and in other portions the trees, bushes and fields are literally covered with locusts, the eggs of which have been brought out of the ground by the long and extreme dry weather. Wheat is said to be past hoping for in some sections of the country.

Imports at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the past twenty-four hours, and the sources of supply have been as follows:

	Flour bbls	Wheat bush	Corn bush	Oats bush	Barley bush	Rye bush
M. S. R. R.	1,656	14,700				
T. & W.	1,600	6,780	10,440			
T. & B.	1,000	500		450		
Canal	1,728	8,740	3,628			
Total	6,182	24,820	14,063	450		

Cincinnati Army Awards.

Major DuBrey, United States Commissary at this post, advertises proposa s for bids for supplying 50,000 pounds Rice, 20,000 gallons Vinegar, 25,0 pounds Star Candles, 80,000 pounds Soap, for delivery by the 5th of July, bids to be opened on the 24th inst.

Nashville Cotton Market.

There is very little doing in cotton, and we hear of only very limited sales. At A. Hamilton & Co.'s twenty bales were sold at 98c; no receipts. At H. S. French's twenty bales were sold at 97c. We think the cotton trade is about

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, June 22, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active. The sales made were not large. The advance in provisions that was established the previous day was sustained. The weather continues warm. Our rivers are now at low water stage, and only the lightest draught steamers can navigate. On the wharf, business was not active. The Emma Graham departed for Zanesville at the usual hour, with all the freight she could manage. The Urilda left for Cincinnati with a fair trip. The Kate Robinson, for Louisville, took but little freight. The Ida Reese will leave to-day for St. Louis. The Wheeling packet for this morning is the Petrolia. She leaves at noon. Among the sales we note as follows:

BACON—The market was very firm; the advance we noticed yesterday was fully sustained; parties who were fortunate enough to have a good supply of meat on hand will realize something handsome from the late advance; among the sales were the following: Sales 1,000 lbs country clear sides 16c; shoulders, city cured 12,000 lbs 13@13¾; sides, 8,000 lbs, ribbed, 14¼@ 14½c; plain hams, sales 4,500 lbs, 17½c; sugar cured hams, 4,600 lbs, 20¾@21c.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm at the late advance; sales 800 lbs sugar cured 18c.

LARD—Was actively enquired for; sales 20 tierces of leaf at 15½c; some holders were asking 16c; the stock in this market is not large; country lard sold at various prices as per quality.

MESS PORK—The market was very firm, but prices were too unsettled; to quote correctly we omit them.

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains without change; we note sales 65 bush apples at 10¼@ 11c; peaches, sales 120 bushels at 18@19c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was quiet, with sales 14 bbls at 20@21c; the supply keeps pace with the demand.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm with a good local demand. The advance noted the previous day was sustained. Eastern buyers were not inclined to give way. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family, 100 bbls choice brand, at $8 50; 50 do, $8 60; 100 do $8 62; 200 do in lots at $8 75@8 87; 75 bbls do at $8 90@8 50. Sales of 70 bbls Extra Family country mill Flour at $7 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market was firm for all descriptions. Sida Ash—Common advanced to 6c. Refined, do, 7c. Other descriptions were unchanged.

HAY—The receipts are beginning to increase. Those parties in the country who have been holding back for bigger prices would do well to remember the fact that new Hay is beginning to arrive in the seaules. Yesterday 32 loads were disposed of at $26, $30@35 per ton—a decli ne from the previous day.

FISH—The market was firm for the various descriptions, with a regular amount of sales for local purposes. Lake Herring, 15 half bbls at $6 50; White Fish, 10 bbls at $9 25; Mackerel was unchanged.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand. Sales of 80 lbs W. R. Prices ranging from 14½@15@16c as per quality.

SUGAR—The demand was fair. Sales of 3 tons at 21c ₱ wt.

BUTTER—The demand keeps pace with the receipts. We note sales of 16 pkgs of packed at 20c; 10 do and Roll at 21@22c; inferior sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The season for the old crop is now far advanced. The supply on hand is large. We note sales of 75 bbls assorted, at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Were in fair demand. Sales of 11 hhds Orleans Sugar at 19@20c; Cuba, 6 hhds, from store, at 23c. Corn was unchanged; sales 250 bushels at $1 33@1 35. Wheat was steady; sales of choice Red at $1 60@1 61; White to $1 70@1 71. Barley and Rye were unchanged.

SALT—Was steady, with a moderate demand; sales 140 bbls at $2 45 ₱ bbl.

RICE—Was unchanged; sales 10 bbls at 12c.

SOAP—Sales 54 bbls Pearl at 5c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, June 22, 1864. }

BUSINESS in the Oil way was not very active; buyers did not manifest the same activity and perseverance that was current some days since, when they were willing to purchase. The desire was not strong, and they preferred waiting to get further word from their eastern correspondents. The stock in hand is not large. The receipts by the Allegheny river since our last only amounted to six hundred and forty-five barrels. A few days will solve the question as to whether prices have reached the top or not. The market to us looked weak. Another lot of Amber Oil arrived yesterday, and was disposed of at 40c in bulk, or packages returned. This is the second parcel that has arrived from Green county. The well is situated on Bunker creek. The barrels were labeled B. Maple. The first lot arrived June 13th, and was disposed of at 45c, packages included.

Crude—The market was moderately firm The stock to operate from was quite small. The only transactions that came under our notice were the following, packages included: 185 bbls delivered in Cairo, at 45c; 270 bbls do, 45c; 10 bbls amber oil, in bulk, packages returned, 40c. This last named oil is from the new well in Green county that has lately been discovered in that region.

Refined—In the absence of sales we must give the prices as near as can be ascertained. Bonded, for immediat delivery, 63c; free, 73c; bonded, for July delivery, buyer's option, 65c; free, 76c; bonded, for August delivery, buyer's option, 67c; free, 77c. Sale of 1,000 bbls, bonded, July delivery, 6 ¼c. Another lot was disposed of on the same terms, but before the documents were signed, the seller declined going on with the sale.

Naptha and Residum—The market was too unsettled to quote correctly. We therefore omit them.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

D M Edgerton, 110 bbls; McKelvey & Miller, 225 bbls; A D Miller, 123 bbls; R D Cochrain, 187 bbls; total, 645 xbls.

Toledo Market.

The receipts of flour and grain are quite liberal, but the shipments of grain are light, owing to the scarcity of vessels.

The grain market opened with less firmness than for several days past, and closed rather dull at a decline of 1@2c on the outside quotations of yesterday. On Change sales at 25,000 bu of Wheat were said. No sales of flour or oats.

We note an advance of 20c per bbl in fine salt —other descriptions in proportion.

FREIGHTS—Sales last evening of 200 bbls s per at $6 50.

WHEAT—Prices declined 1@2c, and market closes rather quiet. Sales last evening of 1,49 bu amber Michigan at $1 70. To-day sales of 2,300 bu amber Michigan at $1 71; 1,100 bu white Michigan at $1 68; 720 bu No 2 red at $1 63; 1,600 bu amber Michigan at $1 70; 800 bu white Michigan at $1 80; 350 bu No 1 white at $1 80; 350 bu No 2 red at $1 66; 700 bu No 1 red at $1 66; 968 bu No 1 white at $1 80; 790 bu white Michigan at $1 80; 3,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 70; 800 bu do do at $1 70; 968 bu do do at $1 70; 5 000 bu No 2 red at $1 63; 2,000 bu and 3,300 bu No 1 red at $1 66; 2,900 bu No 2 red at $1 65.

CORN—Market steady at an advance of 1c, sales 2,000 bu and 1,300 bu No 1 at $1 21.

OATS—No transactions; last sales at 76c.

RYE—$1 20.

BARLEY—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 80.

WOOL—Receipts are quite liberal, and there is a good inquiry; 70@75c is being paid for different grades.

St. Louis Lead Market.

Duty: Pig, $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Pipe and Sheet, $2½ ₱ lbs.

We quote as closing rates:

Missouri soft	₱ 100 lbs $11 10	@11 15
Galena, Dubuque, etc	11 25	@— —
Lead Pipe	14 —	@— —

Receipts during the week, ending yesterday, 1,762 pigs.

Receipts since January 1st, 1864, 44,617 pigs.

Receipts during the same period in 1863, 27,941 pigs.

Memphis Cotton Market.

There was no change in the market as compared with the day before, so we continue our quotations:

Good Middling	$1 07@1 10
Strict Middling	—@1 06
Middling	1 03@1 05
Low Middling	98@1 00
Good Ord nary	96@ 97c
Ordinary	94½ 95c
Low Ordinary	90@ 91c

St. Louis Hemp Market.

Market firm and advancing for the better grades of hemp and for tow. Sales comprised 12 tons at 355 bales prime undressed at $125; 9 do at $120, 50 do choice at $145; 25 tons dre-sed at $265; 20 bales do at $238; 15 do at $240; 9 do uncovered tow at $90; 5 tons 18 do covered do at $95 per ton, and 100 do do, private terms. Since there was in type we hear of sales of 27 bales undressed at $105; 21 do $125; 13 do pressed at $230 50; 17 do at $212 50 do covered hackled tow at $100 ₱ ton, and 28 do private.

ADVANCE IN CINCINNATI WHITE LEAD MARKET.—Manufacturers have advanced white lead, ground in oil, to 17c cash, with discount to dealers of five per cent; and putty, in bladders, to 6@6½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—C F Klapfer, 10 bales tow; J Moorehead, 1 car metal; J Moore, 1 car locust posts; W Cooper & Co, 25 doz buckets, 5 do tubs; S Lindsay & Co, 15 doz buckets, 5 do tubs; E Hazelton, 5 doz buckets, 5 do wash boards; Little & Co, 5 doz tubs; C P Markle, 15 sks rags; R C Loomis, 1 car metal S Langhorn, 1 car lumber; J Y McLaughlin, 162 dry hides, 100 green hides; Lambert & Son, 20 bbls highwines; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 250 pgs lead.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—; Bakewell & Co, 500 packages lead; J B Canfield, 675 do; Park, Bro & Co, 115 bars iron; C G Hussey & Co, 550 pigs lead; S Davidson, 54 barrels plaster; Hussey H & Co, 1820 blooms; M Kilrain, 25 bbls cement; J M Howe, 6 bbls copper, 5 do ore; J Mullen, 11 barrels old iron; S Harbaugh, 100 dry hides; Snyder N & Co, 13 pkgs.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.—*Going East.*—Aladdin Oil Co, 196 bbls refd for N Y; North American Co, 112 bbls refined for Philadelphia; Jack, Ir Davidson & Co, 222 barrels of crude for do Forsyth, Bros & Co 167 bbls refd for do; G B Long & Co, 100 bbls refined for do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—John Blair, 45 skn cats; Adams & A, 14 do feet; R Miller, 15 do cats; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; E D Dilbridge, 1 car clay; Martin, O & R, 1 car iron.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts this week by river are only one small raft of some 500,000 feet. The early arrivals are mostly hauled away from the river bank, which presents an unusually bare appearance for this season of the year, and there is little prospect of an improvement in this respect, as the declining water on the rapids will soon prevent the running of large rafts, if there were any to run.

Prices are advancing; we hear of sales on the river bank, mill run, at $25, $26, and $28. A general advance in yard prices seems inevitable.

Our present quotations are as follows:

First Clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	$30,00@— —
Second Clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	50,00@— —
Third Clear	90,00@— —
Fencing	30,00@— —
Joists, 16 feet and under	30,00@— —
Joists, 18 feet and over	32 50@48,00
Grub plank	25,00@— —
Sheeting	20,0 @22,50
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	50,00@— —
Dressed siding, 2d rate	30,00@— —
Shingles, A. shaved	6,00@— —
do A, sawed	5,75@— —
do No. 2 do	3,50@— —
Lath, ₱ 1,000	1,00@1,75
Cedar posts, ₱ 1,000	50,00@80,00

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—There is but little change in the market. Prices are a little easier for buyers on the low grades, and stiffer on fine manufacturing leaf. Market active, with sales of 222 hhds 7 tcs, including 1 hhd scraps at $2 50; 20 do green and damaged lugs at $4 70 to $7 50; 42 factory do at $7 60 to $9 50; 32 planters' do at $9 70 to $13 75; 30 common shipping leaf at $11 to $15; 25 medium do at $19 25 to $26 75; 32 good do at $27 to $39 75; 26 common manufacturing leaf at $23 to $37 50; 2 good do at $45 to $47 25; 12 fine do at $50 to $70; and the balance at $6 20 to $11 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 47 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Bodman's warehouse, were 47 hhds, as follows: 1 at $5 30@ 5 50; 1 at $21 50, and 5 boxes Kentucky at $7 50 and $20. Receipts light.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, were 47 hhds, as follows: 6 at $5 30@ 6; 3 at $7 20@7 80; 4 at $8@8 60; 3 at $8 75@9 50; 5 at $9 50@10 50; 3 at $11 25@12 50; 2 at $13 75; 1 at bds at $8 25@8 50; 75 bbls do at $8 30@8 50. Sales of 70 bbls Extra Family country mill Flour at $7 00 per barrel.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

A large advance has taken place since our last weekly report. A lot of middlings sold a week ago to-day at $1 14, and the last sale reported was on Thursday at $1 20½. In New York the price was $1 50 fo middling uplands. There is no stock in private hands for sale in this market. The communication which was advertised for last Monday, has been indefinitely postponed. Received this week, 586 bales and 13 bags.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Southampton
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 28	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 18	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 11	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 29	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 2	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Ballatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Petrolia	Gorden	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Ballatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Urilda	Evans	Cincinnati.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was three feet of water by the metal marks and falling. Navigation will continue to be difficult until we have a rise of water.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river has been about stationary at this point for the past two or three days, but, from indications, it will soon be on the decline again, as the great June rise expected from the Missouri turns out a regular fizzle as far as being any benefit to the Mississippi.

The river below is in excellent boating condition, there being ten feet water to Cairo, and an abundance below for all navigable purposes.

The Upper Mississippi continues low and falling, with a probability that the large boats now running in the Keokuk trade, will soon be obliged to haul off unless there is a rise from some quarter. There is at present less than five feet water to the rapids and the river falling at the rate of five or six inches per day, which will soon reduce it too shallow for the packets. The upper end of the Mississippi remains very low, and the principal part of the business has to be done with the assistance of barges. The Northern line packets are running regularly through to St. Paul, by connection at the rapids, which is attended with very little delay.

The Illinois river is rapidly declining and also bids fair to be very low before a great while, as there are no indications of any improvement, unless by very heavy rains, which is hardly looked for at this season of the year. There is now scant four feet in the channel to Peoria, and falling all the way down.

The Cumberland is again rapidly receding, and there was barely four feet water on Harpeth shoals Friday.

The Missouri is falling all the way down, but we have no material change to note in its condition, there still being a sufficiency of water for easy navigation.

Business was unusually brisk at the levee the latter part of last week, and bids fair to remain active for some days, there being a large amount of produce and supplies shipped below, principally to New Orleans.

Rates of freight were very unsettled on Saturday, but will no doubt assume something of a standard shape from this week.

Arrivals yesterday include the Ed. F. Dix, from Missouri river, Harry Johnson, from Keokuk, Julia, from Vicksburg, Olive Branch, from New Orleans, New Bon Accord, from Hannibal, B. M. Runyan, from Clarksville, C. E. Hillman, from Memphis, and the Poe, from the Ohio.

The olive Branch made thirty-four landings on her passage up, loosing twenty-one and a half hours. She made an excellent trip, and reports all quiet on the river, except a few musket guerrillas which seldom or ever do any harm.

Captain Harton failed to get away on Saturday with his fine steamer Ontario, but will leave this evening without fail for all points on the Ohio river.

The Cairo *Democrat* of Friday, under the head of Cumberland river items, says a detachment of rebels crossed the Cumberland river at Hillman's landing, on Friday last, in skiffs and wood boats, while still another party of rebels captured a stern wheel steamer for the purpose of crossing the river, after which they took from her all they needed, and allowed her to depart. We could not learn the name of the boat

The Clara Poe, with a heavy load from Pittsburgh, arrived at seven P. M. She will leave again about Wednesday.

Capt. Joseph Aiken, of the defunct steamer Emma arrived here on Saturday. He and the clerk, Mr. Hall, were exchanged for rebels in the hands of General Steele, and the balance of the crew captured, who did not escape, are still in captivity.

The Minnehaha has aboard a large lot of railroad iron for Kansas or Wyandotte. It was rumored that Captain David White, "Old Enterprise," had bought the Minnehaha from Messrs. Gildersleeve, Botsford & Co. for $55,000.

Capt. Thos. H. Brierly, formerly owner and commander of the steamer Ferd. Kennett, and who has lived within the rebel lines about three years, arrived in this city yesterday, and is seemingly in excellent health. We understand that he intends to leave to-day for his former home on the Missouri. Brierly is a shrewd business man and good boatman. He will probably be on the river again shortly.

CINCINNATI.

The *Enquirer* says:

A new towboat is in course of construction at Portsmouth, for Whitley and McClain, and a new steamer for Lodwick, Smith & McClain. The latter will be a small passenger steamer, 121 feet long, beam 22 feet.

Capt. G. W. Dickinson, late of the White Rose, is in this city, stopping at the Madison House. He is having constructed a new side-wheel boat at Parkersburg. She will be 225 feet long, beam 35 feet, hold 6½ feet, and will have three coilers. Her cylinders will be 22 inches in diameter, with 7 feet stroke. She will be completed in about two months, and will probably be named White Rose No. 2.

TRAGEDY ON THE STEAMBOAT PARAGON—TWO MEN KILLED.—A terrible affair occurred on the steamboat Paragon, a few miles below here yesterday morning. One of the deck hands went to the cook and demanded breakfast. Some altercation passed between them, and the cook afterwards said that the deck hand attempted to strike him; at all events the cook drew a revolver and shot the other, inflicting a wound from which he expired in a few minutes.

The deck hands then seized the cook and bound him to one of the spars. The captain and others interfered, and endeavored to have them keep him and turn him over to the civil authorities at this city. But when the boat arrived at Independence Landing, the deck hands forced the cook ashore and shot him, leaving his dead body laying on the bank.—*Kansas Journal.*

The negro cook who was taken ashore and shot by the passenger and crew of the Paragon, is not dead, as at first reported. The ball glanced, stunning the darkey and inflicting a slight wound.—*Leavenworth Times, 17th.*

PEORIA.

The river has now got so low that all boats are obliged to tow barges, and in consequence the trips are longer. The Schuyler, having two barges in tow, did not arrive until a late hour last evening, and she will probably not get away for St. Louis until this afternoon.

The Katie Bruner arrived from above with two barges in tow loaded with corn. She also took on 2,700 sacks of oats here, and left again at a late hour last night for below.

The Menominee went down yesterday with six loaded canal boats.

The Tiger passed down late on Thursday night —*Transcript, 18th.*

WHEELING.]

The *Intelligencer* says:

There was a rise of six inches in the river yesterday morning from the heavy rain of Sunday afternoon, but it soon commenced falling again, and last evening there were only four feet water in the channel. The Reserve yesterday morning took the place of the steamer Eagle, in the Parkersburg trade, and the Petrolia will take the place of the Minerva in the Pittsburgh trade. The Camilla passed down yesterday for St. Louis, and the new steamer Maggie Hays for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS.

ACCOUNT OF THE PASSENGER OF THE HENRY AMES.—A passenger on the Henry Ames favors the New Orleans *Times* with the following account of her running the blockade: When the Henry Ames was about fifty miles above Columbia we were met by a gunboat, and informed by the Captain that there was a large force of musketry below; that we must keep close to the Mississippi shore, and he would follow close behind to protect us. We did so, and passed in safety.

The Captain then left us, telling us that at Columbia there was a heavy battery of rebel artillery, and for us not to undertake to pass without the protection of the navy. When we got near the battery we met another gunboat badly riddled in passing. One man was killed and the captain and four others wounded. We tied up the Henry Ames, it being in the night, and sent a skiff ten miles below to inform the gunboats of the situation of affairs, and to ask them to protect us. At daylight we heard the booming of cannon, and presently saw two gunboats, the Adams and the Monarch, coming. The Ames was then lashed to the Monarch, so as to keep her between the Adams and the rebel battery. As we turned a bend in the river the rebels opened upon us with eight or ten pieces of artillery and a heavy volley of musketry. Over thirty shot and shell struck the Adams, five of which passed through her into the Henry Ames.

One ball passed through the Adams and through the cabin of the Ames and lodged in the wheelhouse. Another ball grazed the steampipe of the Ames and lodged among the boxes, without doing much harm. There was no one killed on the Ames. Three men were killed and others badly wounded on the Adams. The Adams fired upon the rebels with spirit and energy, but, as passing, the fire of the Ames might have been sunk by the 20-pound shell of the rebels had it not been for the Monarch.

The officers and crew of the Monarch deserve great praise for the brave and noble part they took in the contest. Although a wooden boat, she stemmed close up to the rebel battery, between it and the Adams and Ames, and poured a constant fire of shot and canister into the rebels until their battery was silenced and the Adams and Ames were out of danger.

CAIRO.

June 20.—The boat burned at Dead Man's Bend was insured at St. Paul. No lives were lost.

The last engagement occurred at Swanee Bend, on Thursday last, between the rebel battery of four guns and the General Bragg and another gunboat.

The gunboats were repulsed and the Bragg disabled. No lives lost. I failed to learn the names of the wounded. The steamer Joseph Pierce received eight shots at the same place; nobody injured.

The Mollie Able arrived to-day from New Orleans with these items.

She was conveyed past the battery by the gunboat Cheraw.

The Osage brought New Orleans papers to the 15th. Cotton coming forward slowly, at 93c to $1 03. Sugar, prime, 30c. Molasses, 85c.

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no18

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

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